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Africans See Colonialists Back in New Guise

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

ACCRA, Ghana — For more than a decade, the economies of Africa have been pulled downward in a relentless spiral. As a result, countries proud of their independence and prickly about sovereignty are finding themselves more than ever under the thumb of outside powers.

Only now, the powers are not the old colonial masters — Britain, France and the other would-be exploiters who carved up Africa during talks in European drawing rooms and conference halls in the 1880s.

Nor are they the United States and the Soviet Union, which cast covetous eyes upon the continent in the mid-1970s and turned it into an arena for Cold War confrontation.

Now the external superpowers are the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. These institutions, founded a half-century ago at the Bretton Woods Con-

ference to serve the needs of the industrialized world, have become the overlords of Africa in the 1990s.

Gone are the days 10 and 15 years ago when socialism was "on the march" and powerful leaders from the despoiled to the high-minded gave it lip service. They embraced it because a controlled economy fit well with one-man rule that brooked no opposition, because egal-

Second of a Series

itarianism seemed progressive and right for Africa and because only the Communist countries were backing liberation movements in the south.

"Today you won't find a single African head of state who stands on a podium and declares: 'I'm a Marxist,'" remarked Tei Mante, a Ghanaian who heads the African office of the International Finance Corp., an affiliate of the World Bank. "Instead, all the talk is about floating currency, private enterprise, and getting hold of capital."

The IMF and the World Bank are the purveyors of the new orthodoxy. They come in to bail out a country that is bankrupt. They do so by drawing up a "structural adjustment program," a tight package of economic prescriptions designed to bring about free market enterprise and minimize governmental interference.

Because the package is tied to millions of dollars in aid from Western donor countries, it is an offer that cannot be refused. And so the IMF and the bank end up calling the shots on a broad range of issues — even political matters such as calling multiparty elections — that affect the lives of millions.

Through its structural adjustment, the IMF and the bank now oversee and supervise the economies of 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is hard to exaggerate the depth of Africa's crisis. Consider this: Excluding South Africa, the 1991 gross

See AFRICA, Page 5

Markets Dive Lower In U.S. and Europe As Dollar Slides

Fed Awakens To Nightmare

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dollar's plunge Monday in international currency markets is a nightmare come true for Federal Reserve officials, because it forces them to consider a fifth interest-rate increase this year even as economic growth seemed to be leveling off.

Central bank officials had been publicly patting themselves on the back for the last several weeks. They believed that by raising short-term interest rates four times this spring they had successfully prevented a burst of high economic growth that could have fed inflation by forcing companies to bid up prices for scarce materials and highly trained workers.

But just as the economy had seemed to be settling into a steady pace of sustained growth, the dollar's fall has now raised another, very different threat of inflation. The threat is that foreign manufacturers will raise their prices in the United States to keep earning the same number of yen or Deutschmarks from U.S. sales, and that American producers will raise their prices too, as competitive pressures ease.

While no Federal Reserve officials are willing to say so publicly for fear of destabilizing the markets, they have privately made clear their willingness in recent weeks to prevent the dollar from collapsing by raising interest rates still higher even if the economy suffers as a result.

Higher interest rates make American bonds and money market accounts more attractive to international investors, who must buy dollars in order to acquire them. But if interest rates on long-term bonds rise to 8 percent or higher, as some economists expect, then fewer Americans will be able to afford car loans and home mortgages, fewer cars and houses will probably be built and the economy will slow.

Higher interest rates would also tend to push down stock prices, as corporations are forced to pay more to borrow money and as demand for their products slows.

Choosing between the dollar and the domestic economy's short-term health is a staple of economic textbooks. The Federal Reserve's dilemma is particularly painful now, because the central bank announced after its last, half-percentage-point increase in short-term interest rates on May 17 that it had "substantially" completed its current round of interest rate increases.

"It's a bad dream," said John H. Makin, a resident economist at the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington research group. "No central banker wants to be in the position of thinking they've raised interest rates enough and then global capital markets don't think so."

The biggest fear stalking Federal Reserve officials is that the United States may be reliving the tumultuous events of the Carter administration. The U.S. economy in 1978, as now, was growing faster than other industrial nations and imports soared, so that foreigners were being paid more dollars than they were spending for American goods. The value of the dollar began to fall, a problem worsened by international skepticism of the Carter administration's foreign policy and similar to the current skepticism over the Clinton administration's diplomatic skills.

The Federal Reserve chose in 1978 to accommodate the dollar's fall and left interest rates roughly where they were. When inflation jumped to 11.3 percent the following year, the Fed was forced to raise short-term interest rates to 20 percent to bring it under control, provoking a deep recession by 1981.

Investors Find Nowhere to Go

By Erik Ipsen
and Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

For the second successive session, the U.S. stock market took a dive Monday on fears about inflation and uncertainty about the world's financial markets. In Europe, bond yields soared, in turn forcing share prices into headlong retreat.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 34.88 points at 3,741.90 after falling 34 points on Friday. Like dominoes, the bad news spread across the world through a falling dollar. (Page 9)

The DAX index of share prices in Germany closed with a loss of nearly 4 percent of its value on the day, its lowest closing

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	34.88	Down	1.26%
3,741.90		110.86	
The Dollar			
New York	Mon. close	previous close	
DM	1.5995	1.6005	
Pound	1.5368	1.5345	
Yen	101.90	102.69	
FF	5.467	5.5005	

level since Oct. 4. In France, the CAC-40 stock index closed down 33 points after having been down as much as 58 earlier.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index lost 52 points and closed for the first time in months below the 3,000 level, but far above its 86-point drop during the day.

The spurt in commodity prices that pushed up interest rates and pushed down the U.S. stock market on Friday unraveled on Monday, with weekend rains that implied lower prices for corn and soybeans and pushed down the closely followed Commodity Research Bureau Index by 3.25 points. But oil futures held steady, and with them, fears of inflation that fixated short-term markets and spoiled long-term dealing.

"What difference should a little rain make to the price of a 30-year bond? It's irrelevant," said David Wyss of DRI/McGraw Hill.

But not to investors — and the fund managers who work for them — who think otherwise and overreact. This has turned bond markets into a casino. Moreover, since the world's capital markets must finance development in the new lands now open to trade — from China to South America — nobody knows how high the returns will have to rise to pull money from New York, London and Tokyo.

All this is happening because governments have deregulated their financial markets and opened them to money from outside.

Meanwhile the markets themselves have converted and packaged long-term investments such as mortgages and medium-term ones such as car and credit-card loans into securities that can be dumped at the stroke of a computer with no certainty that someone will buy them. Nothing like this, said John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers, has existed since pre-1914 world of international capitalism.

The change can be read quickly in a few statistics.

American mutual funds, which now roam the globe hunting for opportunities, took a decade to grow from a total of \$80 billion to \$1 trillion in 1990.

In the four years since then, they have doubled to \$2 trillion and are still growing

See MARKETS, Page 10

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Brazil 2, Russia 0

Brazil made its 1994 debut on Monday in Stanford, California, with Rai scoring Brazil's 150th World Cup goal on a second-half penalty. In the first half, Romario caught goalkeeper Dmitry Kharin wrong-footed after a corner kick from Bebeto in the 26th minute.

Cameroon 2, Sweden 2

Martin Dahlin's goal with 10 minutes to play tied the score, as Sweden rallied in Pasadena, California, to get its first point in the World Cup finals since a 1-1 tie with Brazil in Argentina in 1978. "In the last World Cup I was young

and I was injured and not in form, so it was a big disappointment," Dahlin said. "And now I have scored my first World Cup goal, so I'm very, very happy."

Roger Ljung, a defender, had given Sweden the lead with a header in the seventh minute. Cameroon's David Embe tied it in the 31st and Francois Omam Biyik made it 2-1 early in the second half.

Tuesday's matches: Argentina vs. Greece, at Foxboro, Massachusetts, 1635 GMT; Nigeria vs. Bulgaria, at Dallas, 2335 GMT; Germany vs. Spain, at Chicago, 2005 GMT.
World Cup report: Pages 18 and 19



Els Is Sudden-Death Victor in U.S. Open Golf
Ernie Els of South Africa shooting out of a sand trap en route to a sudden-death victory over Loren Roberts on Monday at the U.S. Open in Pennsylvania. Page 16.

A 'Final' Push on Bosnia Planned at Naples Summit

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United States, Russia and the European Union aim to endorse a final territorial settlement for Bosnia at a three-day meeting of leaders of major industrialized nations beginning in Naples on July 8, a senior United Nations official said Monday.

The settlement, giving 51 percent of the territory to a Muslim-Croatian federation in Bosnia and 49 percent to the Bosnian Serbs, would then be submitted to the warring parties on a take-it or leave-it basis, accompanied by a mixture of blandishments and potential punishments.

"If the Muslims agree to the settlement and the Serbs don't, then the arms embargo on Bosnia could be lifted," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "But if the Serbs agree and the Muslims don't, the idea is that trade sanctions on Serbia could be progressively lifted."

In Bosnia, United Nations officers reported artillery duels in violation of a cease-fire. (Page 2)

President Bill Clinton will be in Naples from the start of the Group of Seven meeting and will be joined later by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia.

The idea is to lead unprecedented

weight to the long muddled international effort to end the 26-month Bosnian war by having the two leaders endorse a proposal for the territorial division of Bosnia.

This proposed division will be finalized at a meeting of foreign ministers from the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany, provisionally set for July 1 and 2 in Geneva, Western diplomats said.

But after talks this weekend with Charles E. Redman, the U.S. diplomat leading international efforts to devise a Bosnian map acceptable to the warring parties, the United Nations official said he was pessimistic that even a plan explicitly backed by President Clinton and President Yeltsin would end the war.

"We are into a crucial few weeks that will decide if peace prevails or a wider conflict erupts, but the signs are not encouraging," the official said. "Low-level fighting continues despite a cease-fire signed by the warring parties and there are indications of preparations for new offensives."

Mr. Redman and the Russian, British and French diplomats in the so-called "contact group" working on the proposed Bosnian territorial settlement are thus racing against time. They have to complete

See PLAN, Page 4

Communism's Messiest Legacy Is a Gasping Black Sea

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

ODESSA, Ukraine — Flooded with pollutants from land, sea and air, wracked by civil war on one coast, packed with tourists on others, trapped in the middle of one of the world's great political and economic transformations: The Black Sea, the dirtiest in the world, is dying an agonizing death.

In merely 30 years, the sea has degenerated from one of the world's most productive bodies of water to a toilet bowl for half of Europe. It has become, a dumping

ground for vast quantities of phosphorus, inorganic nitrogen, oil, mercury and pesticides generated by the 160 million people living in its basin. The result is a body of water that is fast becoming devoid of oxygen, and of the fish and plant life that need oxygen to flourish.

In a region struggling to come to terms with an environmental crisis following decades of rule by centrally planned economies notorious for their disregard for nature, the death of the Black Sea would be a major defeat in efforts to clean up the mess left by communism. For the world as a

whole, the demise of the Black Sea would stand as a chilling prophecy for other seas.

Of the 26 species of fish caught in the Black Sea in the 1960s, only five remain. Mackerel, once the mainstay of the fishing industry, were last fished commercially in 1965. In less than 10 years, the total fish catch has plummeted from nearly 700,000 tons a year to 100,000 tons.

More than 1 million dolphins frolicked in the Black Sea 30 years ago; now the population has dropped to about 200,000. Many of them are infected with swine

fever that was probably passed on by waste from pig farms up the Danube River delta.

Monk seals have disappeared. In 1993, a Bulgarian hotel developer blew up the last cave that the seals called home on that coast.

Oysters and blue mussels, which help to clean the water, also are vanishing. The rich meadows of bottom-growing algae and sea grass that help oxygenate the water and that once occupied 4,200 square miles have shrunk to one-tenth their previous

See BLACK, Page 4

Kiosk

Simpson Enters Not Guilty Plea

Looking tired and somber in a Los Angeles courtroom, the former football star O.J. Simpson pleaded not guilty Monday to charges that he murdered his former wife and a male friend of hers.

Mr. Simpson calmly said "not guilty" when asked for his plea. The judge set a preliminary hearing for June 30. Mr. Simpson has denied involvement in the June 12 deaths of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and Ronald Goldman, 25. (Page 3)

Crossword Page 20
Weather Page 20

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Armenia	1.400 CFA
Aruba	8.00 Riols
Austria	5.000
Bahamas	11.20 FF
Bahrain	7.00 FF
Belize	9.00 CFA
Bermuda	9.00 CFA
Bhutan	3.000
Bolivia	2.000
Bosnia	1.200
Brazil	1.200
Bulgaria	1.200
Canada	1.200
Chad	1.200
China	1.200
Croatia	1.200
Cuba	1.200
Cyprus	1.200
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Equatorial	1.200
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Fiji	1.200
Finland	1.200
France	1.200
Germany	1.200
Ghana	1.200
Greece	1.200
Guatemala	1.200
Haiti	1.200
Honduras	1.200
Hungary	1.200
Iceland	1.200
India	1.200
Indonesia	1.200
Israel	1.200
Italy	1.200
Jamaica	1.200
Japan	1.200
Jordan	1.200
Kazakhstan	1.200
Kenya	1.200
Korea	1.200
Kuwait	1.200
Laos	1.200
Latvia	1.200
Lebanon	1.200
Lesotho	1.200
Lithuania	1.200
Luxembourg	1.200
Macao	1.200
Macedonia	1.200
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North Macedonia	1.200
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Rwanda	1.200
Saudi Arabia	1.200
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South Africa	1.200
South Korea	1.200
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Sri Lanka	1.200
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Ukraine	1.200
United Arab Emirates	1.200
United Kingdom	1.200
United States	1.200
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Vietnam	1.200
Yemen	1.200
Zambia	1.200
Zimbabwe	1.200

HAITIAN STANDOFF

Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, leader of the ruling junta, at a government ceremony Monday. Washington is trying to induce him and two other leaders to leave for exile, perhaps by arranging for them to be paid off. Page 2.

Can Japanese Lighten Up? Daylight Time Issue Clouds Landscape

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Summertime, when the living is easy, is a little complex in Japan.

In Japan, there is no daylight time and dusk comes early. Even if daylight lasted longer, recreational facilities are too sparse, and private homes too meager, to permit widespread sporting activities or outdoor barbecues.

In Tokyo on Tuesday, the start of summer and the longest day of the year, the sun will rise at 4:25 A.M. and set at 7 P.M. In Sapporo, on the northern island of Hokkaido, the sun will come up at 3:55 A.M. The sky will begin to brighten before 3:30 A.M. By the time most Japanese get to work, it will have been light for nearly five hours.

For years, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry has mounted a low-level campaign for daylight time in Japan, known here as *samataimu*. Besides Iceland, which enjoys the midnight sun in summer, Japan is the only member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development without daylight time.

MITI argues that longer days would reduce Japan's big imported oil bill, and expand its domestic economy by 1.2 trillion yen (\$11.7 billion) as work-obsessed

Japanese engage in, and create, new leisure activities. But hopes of succeeding as soon as 1995 have sunk as fast as the summer sun.

"We no longer have a clear target for introducing daylight time," said Yukari Wada, deputy director of the energy policy planning division of the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, which is part of MITI. "Many people are opposed because they fear disruptions, even though these fears are based mostly on misunderstanding."

Some of the misunderstandings stem from the four-year period from 1948, when Japan, then under U.S. occupation, had its only experience with daylight time. The experience left a bad taste because in the postwar period reconstruction was all-consuming, and there was no thought of leaving work before dark; longer days only meant longer work. The Japanese diet also was inadequate, and some complained of getting hungry before bed if they ate dinner before dark. *Samataimu* was scrapped as soon as the occupation ended.

Japan, of course, has been reconstructed, and the diet has gotten so rich that today's youth are the tallest, and most chubby, Japanese generation ever. Yet,

See SUMMER, Page 4



Haitians at a river crossing between their country and the Dominican Republic. Despite the embargo, goods move across the border.

U.S. Might Arrange A Payoff to Induce Haiti Chiefs to Quit

By Elaine Sciolino

WASHINGTON — To avoid an invasion of Haiti, the United States is trying to induce the three top military leaders of the Caribbean nation to leave for a comfortable life in exile, perhaps by arranging for them to be paid off, senior administration officials say.

As part of that strategy, much of the country's 7,000-member armed forces and military police would also stand to avoid punishment upon the return of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the popularly elected president who was deposed in a military coup in 1991.

The strategy has emerged in recent weeks as the United States received intelligence reports of rising discontent among enlisted men and some senior military officials in Haiti, the officials said.

The CIA, which until recently had discounted similar reports, has begun to take them seriously.

To create even more dissent in the military, the United States will begin broadcasting propaganda messages by way of a new shipborne radio station, called Radio Democracy, in the next few days.

The radio has a twofold mission: to persuade the military to get rid of the triumvirate that rules Haiti by telling the rank and file that their futures are secure if they welcome back Father Aristide, and to dissuade Haitians from fleeing by boat unless they can prove they have a well-founded fear of persecution.

Father Aristide is expected to broadcast a message that his goal is reconciliation, not vengeance.

And in preparing for his eventual return, the United States has persuaded Canada to begin training about 100 Hai-

tian exiles on Canadian soil as the core of a new police force. U.S. and Canadian officials said. The force, which is to be trained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, would be poised to return to Haiti to try to maintain security if Father Aristide is restored to power.

The administration is seeking ways to ease the peaceful departure of the three military leaders by persuading them to assume that they will not be punished for the repression that has occurred during their rule, senior administration officials said.

The three top officials are Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, the leader of the ruling junta; Colonel Joseph Michel François, the police commander; and General Philippe Biamby, the army chief of staff.

"The social security system in Haiti doesn't work very well," a senior administration official said. "We want to induce the trio to leave, and there are many ways to achieve the goal."

One scenario, the official added, "is that the MRE could pay off" the three men. MREs, the official said, are "morally repugnant elites" with access to large sums of money in Haiti.

France and Spain would be possible places of refuge, other officials said, although senior officials in both countries said that the U.S. government had made no formal request.

By embracing rather than condemning most of the military establishment, the administration would seek to remove one of the biggest obstacles to Father Aristide's return: the deep-seated fear held by members of the military and the military police that they would be stripped of their posts and subject to retribution.

The administration is pursuing the new strategy in the hope that it can pave the way for the restoration of democracy without a U.S.-led military invasion.

WORLD BRIEFS

3 Israeli Soldiers Killed in Ambush

NABATIYEH, Lebanon (AP) — A guerrilla ambush killed three Israeli soldiers and wounded three Monday after Israeli planes attacked hilltop strongholds of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah movement, security sources said.

The ambush occurred near the Ghazirah-El-Bayt Refugee Camp in a border enclave that Israeli troops have occupied in southern Lebanon since 1985. The zone is intended to guard against guerrilla raids into northern Israel.

The security sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Lebanese guerrillas who infiltrated into the zone killed an Israeli patrol with rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns. One Israeli vehicle was gutted, they said.

Caned Teenager Due to Be Released

SINGAPORE (AP) — An American who was caged here for vandalism expects to leave Singapore within 24 hours after he is released from prison, his mother said Monday.

Michael Fay, 19, is scheduled to be released Tuesday and will return to Kettering, Ohio, by Wednesday evening, accompanied by his father, George Fay, who arrived from Ohio on Sunday.

Michael Fay will spend time saying farewell to friends after his release, said his mother, Randy Chan. "He's got something on saying anything until he is out of Singapore," she said. The teenager, who had been living in Singapore with his mother and stepfather, pleaded guilty to two counts of vandalism in search for spray-painting cars and received four lashes from a rattan cane last month. His four-month prison sentence was reduced by one-third for good behavior.

Seoul Police Break Up Rice Protest

SEOUL (AP) — Police officers fired tear gas to disperse about 3,000 angry farmers and students who tried to march to the National Assembly on Monday to protest government plans to allow rice imports.

The assembly is to vote this week on a government decision to allow imports of rice and other agricultural products under a global free-trade agreement. Opposition parties have vowed to block ratification.

The demonstration in Seoul came just hours after the government announced it would no longer tolerate violent anti-government protests. Demonstrators fought back with rocks when the police fired tear gas to break up the rally, but no injuries were reported. Protests were also held in at least two other cities, including Kwangju, where about 800 students threw rocks and lit bombs in a street battle against the police.

EU Curbs Immigrants to Shield Jobs

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — The European Union agreed Monday to tighten immigration rules to protect scarce jobs for EU nationals.

Justice and Home Affairs ministers, meeting here, did not tackle the issue of non-EU nationals living legally in the European Union's territory, which they agreed to deal with separately. The resolution does not affect nationals of European Free Trade Association states linked with the EU within the European Economic Area or young people, who work for a family for a short period to improve their language skills.

"Germany and other countries will very soon find themselves with large numbers of economic refugees from Eastern Europe," an official said at a news conference after the meeting.

Nigerian Official Supports Abiola

LAGOS (AFP) — A Nigerian government minister has openly backed the opposition leader, Moshood K.O. Abiola, in his claim to be the country's president. It was the first such move by a member of the military-led regime.

"We should remember that in whatever we do in this country, this nation is more than any one of us," Planning Minister Sile Danyan said, according to the Guardian newspaper. "If Chief Abiola thinks that he can attain his political objectives through his present stand, we will be proud of him, too."

On June 11, Mr. Abiola, who in unofficial results won a presidential election last June that was annulled by the junta of the time, has challenged the military government by proclaiming himself head of state, declaring a parallel government and going into hiding. A spokesman said last week that Mr. Abiola planned to surface soon.

Canada Resumes Food Aid to Cuba

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada on Monday restored aid programs for Cuba that had been suspended since 1978, saying it wanted to help ease hardship on the Communist-ruled island.

Canadian officials said that the isolation of Cuba advocated by the United States was counterproductive and that Ottawa's "policy reversal was meant to encourage peaceful political change." It is a time to turn the page on Cuba, said Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet.

Canada announced \$360,000 in emergency food aid to be delivered through the World Food Program to children and pregnant or breast-feeding women. Cuba will get \$720,000 more over the next year.

For the Record

A prominent Muslim religious leader in Kashmir, Qazi Nisar, was kidnapped from his home, and his bullet-riddled body was found later near a mosque in the village of Dylagam, news reports said Monday. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the killing. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike to Disrupt French Rail Service

PARIS (AFP) — French railroad workers protesting planned job cuts will strike this week in a stoppage expected to disrupt service in much of the country, the French national railroad company, SNCF, announced Monday.

The strike is set to begin at 8 P.M. Tuesday and last until 6 A.M. Thursday. Of the main lines, only the northern and eastern networks are expected to operate normally, the SNCF said. In the west, southwest and southeast, only one in three trains will be running.

High-speed TGV trains covering northern France and European routes should operate normally. TGVs linking Paris to the Atlantic and southeast regions will be reduced by one-half.

The head of Britain's railroad union, Jimmy Knapp, said Monday he was pessimistic that talks could avert a second 24-hour national rail strike on Wednesday. (Reuters)

Thousands of travelers were stranded in Colombia on Monday when pilots went on strike demanding higher salaries and job security measures, officials said. (AP)

The Pakistani capital, Islamabad, sizzled in record heat as temperatures soared to 46.5 degrees centigrade (116 Fahrenheit) on Monday. (Reuters)

Russian Economy Shows Signs of Life

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's economic free fall may be slowing, according to statistics that show increases in both Russian income and consumption levels.

While statistics here are best treated with caution, these suggest at least some cause for optimism in what has been, and remains, an extremely bleak economic picture.

According to the Russian government's Working Center for Economic Reforms, real income in April was 20 percent higher than a year ago in April; consumption, meanwhile, was up 11 percent, with Russians eating better than they have in the last few years and snapping up televisions, furniture and cars.

Both figures suggest that living standards have improved for many Russians in the last year, despite official statistics that show industrial production collapsing by 25 percent in the first quarter of this year.

Even with the increase, however, consumption and income levels are still only about where they were in 1985, according to Richard Layard, an adviser to the Russian government from the London School of Economics.

Mr. Layard said that conflicting statistical impressions were probably due to the fact that Russia's quickly growing private and service sector is still mostly uncharted by the government and does not appear in its industrial figures, making the economic picture seem much bleaker than it probably is.

The state Committee on Statistics recently reported that the number of Russians living below the poverty level had dropped in comparison to the first quarter of 1993.

Inflation, meanwhile, has dropped to about 8 percent a month, which if it holds steady will mean an annual rate for 1994 of about 150 percent.

"I can't say Russia has reached the bottom," Mr. Layard said. "But it may be the case that the crash collapse has stopped, that the fall in output is flattening out."

True stabilization, he said, would likely be another two years away.

Yeltsin Firm on Decree

President Boris N. Yeltsin defied Russia's Parliament on Monday and signaled he was standing by his decree giving police sweeping powers for a crackdown on Mafia-style criminals. Reuters reported from Moscow.

The Parliament condemned the decree last week, saying Mr. Yeltsin had violated both the law and the constitution in bypassing the legislature. The decree gives extra powers to police to enter premises, seize documents, investigate finances and hold suspects for up to 30 days without charges.

Bomb Kills 25 at Iran Holy Site

Tehran Blames 'Bloodsucking Bats' Among Its Foes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — A bomb exploded Monday in a crowded prayer hall in Iran's holy city of Meshed, killing 25 people and wounding 70, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said.

Authorities blamed the opposition Mujahidin Khalq, which is based in Iraq, but the dissident group denied involvement.

Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, urged authorities to bring to justice the "bloodsucking bats" responsible for the attack in the northeastern holy city.

The Iranian press agency, monitored in Cyprus, had first said 70 people were killed and 114 wounded. It later lowered the figures.

It was one of the worst terror-

ist attacks in the country since the end of the eight-year Iran-Iraq War in 1988.

In a statement issued from its office in France, a Mujahidin Khalq spokesman "strongly condemned" the bombing.

"Such criminal actions, which inflict casualties on innocent people, only serve the interests of the mullahs' regime," the spokesman said.

Pilgrims from all over Iran had gathered in Meshed to commemorate Ashura, the anniversary of the death of the Shiite leader Imam Hussein, the grandson of Mohammed.

Rescuers helped take the wounded to hospitals in Meshed. Three of the wounded were said to be children under 10.

Officials said investigators

had "found clues indicating involvement by the Mujahidin," the press agency said.

Security forces found typewritten tracts at the scene signed by "the Mujahidin sons and followers of the June 20 armed uprising," it said.

Earlier, tens of thousands of bystanders crowded the streets of Tehran to watch religious parades marking Ashura.

This year the parades were low-key in marked contrast to the self-inflicted blood-letting and flagellation that had characterized previous processions.

Ayatollah Khamenei criticized the practice of head-slashing, known as *qameh-zani*, last week, calling it an "evil and wrong custom" and warned that it had been banned by Iranian authorities. (AP, AFP)

UN Reports Gun Duels

In Bosnia

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Moving quickly to resolve a constitutional debate with high political stakes, the Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether states can limit the terms that members of Congress may serve.

The justices will bear an appeal from a decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court, which ruled in March that a term-limits amendment that Arkansas voters added to the state constitution in a 1992 referendum violated the U.S. Constitution.

The case will be argued in the fall and will most likely be decided in the spring of 1995.

The state court decision was appealed by the Arkansas attorney general, Winston Bryant, and by U.S. Term Limits, one of several national organizations that have helped get term-limit measures on state ballots by tapping into anti-incumbent and anti-Congress sentiment.

Fourteen states in addition to Arkansas have placed restrictions on the number of terms that members of their congressional delegations can serve. A half dozen other states are expected to hold referendums on the question in the November elections.

By 60 percent to 40 percent, Arkansas voters approved Amendment 73 to the state constitution, which makes a person who has served three terms in the House of Representatives or two terms in the Senate ineligible to be certified as a candidate for re-election or to have his name on the ballot. If elected as a write-in candidate, however, the person can serve.

The Arkansas appeal was the first term-limits case to reach the Supreme Court, and the justices acted with unusual speed to it in accepting it.

Usually, the court waits to see how lower courts have handled a new issue before stepping in to provide a definitive resolution. But this time, the justices were evidently persuaded that the question was one of growing national importance that should be resolved by the Supreme Court sooner rather than later.

In addition to Arkansas, the states that have placed limits on the terms of members of Congress are Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Washington, where the term limit was struck down in February by a U.S. district judge.

The state has appealed that ruling to the Ninth Circuit, in San Francisco, while also asking the Supreme Court to take the unusual step of hearing the appeal itself directly from the district court. The justices turned down that request Monday without comment.

Alaska, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oklahoma and Utah are expected to hold term-limit referendums in the November elections.

The basic constitutional question stems from two provisions of Article I that are known as the "qualifications clauses," because they list the qualifications for members of the House and Senate. A representative must be at least 25 years old, a citizen of the United States for at least seven years, and an inhabitant of the state from which he is elected. For senators, the age is 30 years and the citizenship requirement is nine years.

The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that these qualifications were exclusive, and that the state could not amend them by adding a further restriction based on prior service in Congress. It found Amendment 73 to be in "direct conflict" with the qualifications clauses.

Justices to Rule on Limits On Congressional Terms

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

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THE AMERICAS / GREEN CARD SECRETS

You Don't Need a Tout for This Race

By Deborah Sontag

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A man wearing headphones passed out pink fliers to the Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters, mumbling "Green card, green card" in accented English.

When a passerby expressed interest, he escorted her across the street and into a seventh-floor office with a brass nameplate that said, "Ola Mata-Mazel, Diplomat."

Inside the scruffy office, Ms. Mata-Mazel promised help for anyone interested in getting a green card through a State Department visa lottery that began June 1 and ends June 30.

For \$100, she said, she would make sure an applicant had the best possible chance of winning. But until the fee was paid, she said, she would not reveal "the secret."

"I cannot give away my secrets," she later explained by telephone. "I have to pay the rent."

Ms. Mata-Mazel is one among many immigration con-

sultants, lawyers and fly-by-night operators selling their services to those seeking a chance at legal residency through the special lottery.

But the lottery is simple to enter, and winners are chosen at random. No expert can increase an applicant's odds of being selected by computer for a chance at one of 55,000 green cards.

There are no secrets.

Still, every immigration program spawns an opportunistic service industry, and this one is no different. This lottery is open to illegal immigrants and aspiring immigrants still abroad.

Winners, if they meet eligibility requirements, get a visa to enter the country as a legal immigrant, then receive a green card, or legal permanent residency, after arriving.

In immigrant havens across the country and in the neighborhoods of consular offices abroad, consultants and lawyers are charging from \$10 to \$800 to perform a straightforward task: write an immigrant's name, birthday and place of

birth on a plain sheet of paper, then enclose it in an envelope with a return address.

"It's truly disgusting what they're doing, essentially charging people to do something that was designed to be done by a lay person," said Alfred Cerullo 3d, the city's consumer affairs commissioner.

"You have boiler-room operations and phone banks and lawyers that are preying on people's vulnerability and anxiety and trust at a time when their lives are at issue."

It is not illegal to charge people for unnecessary services. About all the authorities can do is fine people who make fraudulent claims.

In Los Angeles, David Amrout, a lawyer who calls himself "one of the largest lottery practitioners in the country," promises clients a special edge if they pay him \$50 to \$75.

In Pompano Beach, Florida, the American Immigration Council collects \$95 and tells applicants they have "a really good chance this year."

In New York City, a pink handbill distributed on the streets solicits would-be legal immigrants to call one of four telephone numbers. Applicants are then directed to send a \$100 money order to the Immigration and Naturalization Service Assistance Center at 28 Vesey St., Suite 229.

The "Assistance Center" is unrelated to the federal immigration agency; the "Suite" is a postal box.

Congress established the visa lottery as part of the Immigration Act of 1990 to create greater diversity among immigrants. For the first three years, the State Department accepted applications for the lottery from 36 countries, mostly in Europe, that were considered underrepresented in the immigrant population of the prior 25 years. Of the visas, 40 percent were set aside for the Irish.

Starting this year, the pool of applicants for the annual lottery was expanded to include everyone except those from the 11 countries that sent the most immigrants to the United States in the previous year.

In order to get a green card, the winners must have a high school diploma or at least two years of work experience in a field that requires two years of training.

By last week, the State Department had received 3 million

applications at its visa center on the former Pease Air Force Base in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

As they arrive, the letters are sorted by world region, the names entered in a data base and the letters held in bags at a warehouse, which is surrounded by guards.

There is no form and no fee to apply. Counselors at federal and local government hot lines are available to explain the details of the process. Some immigration lawyers say that even the simple instructions can be daunting, especially for those who do not speak English.

Still, the American Immigration Lawyers Association recommends that its members help applicants without charge, with an eye toward developing them as future clients.

And Hal Lieberman, the chief counsel for a New York state legal disciplinary committee, said, "An honest lawyer would say to a person, 'Look, I can do the application for you for \$85, but you don't need me.'"

Many illegal immigrants here and aspiring immigrants abroad simply cannot fathom that their chances will not improve by paying a supposed expert, authorities say. Some do not know how to take part, or how to perform the most basic tasks related to the application.

Emilio Soto, a recent immigrant from Ecuador, did not know where to buy a stamp or mail a letter.

On a recent morning, Mr. Soto, who lives in Queens and works as a dishwasher at a Korean restaurant, stood before a hand-lettered sign in the window of Pronto Fingerprinting. The sign, in Spanish, promised information inside about the lottery.

"My neighbor told me that the United States is giving away green cards, which, you know, is like giving away gold," Mr. Soto said. "But I had no idea how to apply. I heard it was through the lottery, so I bought some lottery tickets. But my neighbor said they were just tickets to win money."

At Pronto Fingerprinting, he bought a makeshift visa lottery form and an addressed envelope for \$5. For a \$30 fee, he could have had a clerk fill out the form, but he did not.

"I don't have that kind of cash," he said.



IMPERIAL SNAPSHOT — Emperor Akihito of Japan taking a photograph of Empress Michiko, in white top, and park rangers during a walk in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. The royal couple was midway through a two-week U.S. tour.

Away From Politics

• A man being driven home from a bar fight in Carson, California, grabbed a deputy's gun and wounded the officer, then killed a chaplain who was riding with the deputy, the police said. They said that Derek Pettis, 25, shot the chaplain, Bruce Bryan, four times as he tried to run away.

• Inmates briefly took over a medium-security prison in Sparta, Georgia, after the water was cut off. Three guards suffered minor injuries before the prisoners returned to their cells, after about three hours. It was not immediately known what caused the water to be cut off at the 770-bed prison.

• A sheriff's deputy who pulled into heavy highway traffic in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to chase a speeder was blamed by other drivers for a 13-vehicle wreck. "Everybody had to slam on their brakes for him," said one driver. At least two people were hurt the pileup. The sheriff's department would not comment on whether the speeder was caught. AP

Simpson Pleads Not Guilty in Murder Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The former football superstar O.J. Simpson, looking weary and somber, pleaded not guilty to murder charges Monday in the slaying of his former wife and a male friend of hers.

Making his first court appearance since his dramatic arrest Friday night, Mr. Simpson was asked by a judge whether he understood the charges against him.

"Yes," he replied solemnly in a crowded courtroom.

Municipal Court Judge Patti Jo McKay then asked him to enter a plea on charges that he murdered Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and Ronald Goldman, 25, who were stabbed to death June 12 outside Mrs. Simpson's Los Angeles home.

Although she would not comment on specific evidence, Miss Clark added, "We do expect fully to prove premeditation."

Prosecutors had not yet decided whether to file charges against Mr. Cowlings for his role in helping Mr. Simpson flee on Friday. Mr. Cowlings is free on \$250,000 bail.

At the news conference Monday, David Conn, another prosecutor, said Mr. Simpson's flight could be used "to show consciousness of guilt."

The charges against Mr. Simpson include a special circumstance of multiple murder, meaning he could face execution if convicted. Prosecutors have not said whether they would seek the death penalty.

Earlier, Los Angeles County's top prosecutor, District Attorney Gil Garcetti, said Mr. Simpson may eventually confess to the killings and then argue in court that he was not responsible for his actions.

"We've seen it in Menendez," Mr. Garcetti told ABC News. "It's going to be a likely defense here. I believe, once the evidence is reviewed by the lawyers."

He was referring to Erik and Lyle Menendez, Los Angeles brothers who admitted to having killed their millionaire parents but said they feared for their lives after years of sexual and psychological abuse. Their first trials ended earlier this year with hung juries.

Mr. Shapiro said Sunday that his client was "depressed and sad."

"I spoke with O.J. this morning and he wished me a happy Father's Day and asked me to spend the morning with my two boys," Mr. Shapiro said.

"And then he started to cry

and said, 'I wish I could spend Father's Day with my children,'"

Mr. Simpson has a daughter, 9, and a son, 6, from his marriage to Nicole Brown Simpson; he has other children by a previous marriage. (AP, Reuters)

Murder Case Is a 'Tragedy,' Clinton Says

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Monday that the murder case involving O.J. Simpson was a "genuine tragedy."

"In some ways, it's a story as old as time and in some ways it's a modern story," Mr. Clinton said in an NBC interview.

The president said it was sad "that two people were killed, children were robbed of a mother, families lost loved ones and a man widely admired in this country is now caught in the web of a terrible tragedy."

He also implied that he had joined millions of other Americans on Friday night watching live television coverage of a police pursuit of Mr. Simpson.

"I have to say after we all watched it in excruciating detail last weekend, the time has now come for the legal process to take its course," Mr. Clinton said. "I think the less the rest of us say from now on, until the legal process takes its course, the better."

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Digs In Heels on Health Bill

WASHINGTON — Trying to block an erosion of his health-care package in Congress, President Bill Clinton has challenged the nation's lawmakers to pass a bill that would provide health care coverage to all Americans.

"We should not walk away from this Congress without a commitment to cover everyone," Mr. Clinton said in an interview on NBC television.

The president spoke a day after Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and chairman of the Finance Committee, said there was no way that Congress would approve a bill that would guarantee health care for all Americans. Mr. Moynihan said it was more likely that Congress would enact a scaled-down plan with the potential of insurance for everyone within 10 years.

"It doesn't have to be done tomorrow," he said. "It ought to be phased in over a period of just a few years, but we ought not to walk away without a bill that provides health care to all Americans."

Mr. Clinton has made solving the health care crisis a top priority for his administration. Currently, more than 37 million Americans have no health insurance, and Americans must spend a larger amount of their income on medical expenses than residents of most other developed countries.

Some measures in Congress envision insuring 91 percent of Americans, Mr. Clinton said. "I really don't believe it is a solution."

Senator Moynihan, whose committee has been stalled on health care legislation for weeks, spent much of his time in an interview program Sunday praising a House bill that would use subsidies and market restructuring to expand access to health insurance. It does not require employers to pay for insurance, nor does it promise guaranteed insurance to all.

The bill has been widely criticized by the White House and its allies in Congress.

When asked about such a bill, which the Congressional Budget Office estimates would cover 91 percent of Americans, Mr. Moynihan said: "We can do better than 91 percent, but 91 percent is not a failure. It's progress. And government is about the increments by which you move toward goals you desire." (AP, NYT)

Disney Shows Its Muscle in D.C.

WASHINGTON — To understand how much California matters to the politically precarious Clinton White House, look no further than the Washington premiere of "The Lion King," Disney's latest animated feature.

Vice President Al Gore was there, posing for photographers with the Disney chief, Michael D. Eisner. Deputy Secretary of State Strooke Talbott attended, along with Laura D'Andrea Tyson, head of the Council of Economic Advisers.

But what drew the glittering crowd was not just the made-for-Disney fairy tale. For Disney, the spectacle was a way of demonstrating its own clout just before congressional hearings on its plan to build a theme park outside Washington on Civil War battlefields.

No one in the Clinton administration ever forgets that California's 54 electoral votes are critical for the president's future, while Hollywood remains the mother lode for politicians seeking campaign funds. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

Ernesto Samper Pizano, winner of the Colombian presidential election, paying tribute to Luis Carlos Galán, a candidate in the 1990 election who was slain by the Medellín cocaine cartel:

"Your death was the greatest tragedy Colombia has lived through. But perhaps it would be worse if that sacrifice was in vain. The ideals of Galán in favor of honest and dignified politics and government will be the objectives of my administration."

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France's Allies Seem Wary of Rwanda Troop Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — France is unlikely to win troop commitments from European allies for a risky mission it plans to stop ethnic massacres in Rwanda, diplomats said Monday.

Representatives at the nine-nation Western European Union defense group met in Brussels on Tuesday to consider the French plan. A similar meeting Friday failed to produce pledges to send troops.

While some have offered financial or logistical support, none seemed willing to offer forces for a mission that could involve combat in a distant country where they have no major interests, diplomats said.

"I would be very surprised if anyone else joins the French in what will be a very dangerous mission," a diplomat remarked.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa asserted Monday that French troops would not be effective as peacekeepers in Rwanda. He called for African forces to help end the carnage. The archbishop is in Brussels on a two-day visit.

France has been negotiating for United Nations approval to send up to 2,000 troops.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, who returned late Sunday from a trip to seek support among former African colonies, said the intervention would be "strictly

humanitarian." The reaction of African countries had been "unanimously favorable," he added.

At the United Nations, France gave members of the Security Council a draft resolution calling for intervention.

Mr. Juppe said he hoped that the resolution would be adopted no later than Wednesday.

In Kigali, the Rwandan capital, children screaming in agony were evacuated by United Nations forces across battle lines Monday after another night of heavy shelling by rebels advancing on remaining government positions.

About 150 victims of three days of shelling, including about 30 orphans,

were evacuated from the main Red Cross hospital in the city center to the sector controlled by the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front.

"We have to try and make some space here, it's just overflowing. We have had so many casualties come in over the last few days," said an American doctor, John Sundin.

He said 500 to 600 new casualties had strained the makeshift hospital's resources to the breaking point.

"There was a lot of fighting but there hasn't been a significant change in territory," according to the military spokesman of the UN mission in Rwanda, Major Jean-Guy Plante. (Reuters, NYT)



Supporters Monday celebrating the victory of Ernesto Samper Pizano as Colombia's president.

Liberal Wins Colombia Presidency

Victor Was Once a Target of Drug-Related Shooting

BOGOTA — Ernesto Samper Pizano, an economist who wants to slow the pace of economic reform, has won a narrow victory in Colombia's presidential race.

Mr. Samper's Conservative Party rival, Andres Pastana Arango, conceded defeat shortly after official results gave the governing Liberal Party's candidate 50.3 percent of the vote to 48.6 percent, with 98 percent of polling stations reporting.

Minutes later, Mr. Samper and his vice presidential candidate, Humberto De La Calle, addressed cheering supporters at a party in a Bogota convention center.

"We stand before an open window of opportunity which we will take advantage of with the help of everyone for the benefit of everyone," Mr. Samper said. "This is not a triumph of Ernesto Samper; it is a triumph of all of you."

Mr. Samper, 43, was once a victim of Colombia's drug-related violence — he still carries bullets in his body from a 1989 assassination attempt — but based his campaign on the

need to create jobs and revive the ailing farming sector rather than on drug or security issues.

Colombia's last presidential elections, in 1990, took place during a bloodbath unleashed by drug traffickers. But after police in December killed the architect of much of the mayhem, the Medellin cocaine king Pablo Escobar Gaviria, the country has been relatively calm.

Despite fears of Marxist guerrilla disruption, officials said the elections were peaceful, with only minor incidents of rebel obstruction reported in remote rural areas.

Fears that abstention might exceed the 65.8 percent recorded in the inconclusive first round of the elections May 29 proved unfounded. Nearly 1.7 million more voters turned out Sunday, cutting the abstention rate to a more traditional 56 percent.

Voters appeared to have heeded calls by the popular outgoing president, Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, to do their democratic duty and vote. Mr. Gaviria is barred by the constitution from seeking re-election.

AFRICA: Once Again, Outside Powers Are Playing Important Roles in Former Colonies

Continued from Page 1

national product of all countries south of the Sahara — a swath of the globe that is home to almost 600 million people — was about the same as the gross national product of Belgium, with a population of 10 million.

Eighteen of the world's 20 poorest countries are African, and 30 of the poorest 40. They are getting poorer still. Per capita GNP declined by 2 percent a year throughout the 1980s.

Their debt, tripled since 1980, now amounts to more than \$180 billion. The debt burden — caused by borrowing to keep budgets afloat and to pay for imports — is so gigantic (amounting to 110 percent of GNP in 1991) that virtually no one thinks it can be repaid.

Africa's share of world trade has fallen below 4 percent and is now closer to 2 percent. That is so marginal it is almost as if the continent has curled up and disappeared from the map of international shipping lanes and airline routes that rope together Europe, North America and the booming Far East.

Direct foreign investment in Africa is so paltry it is not even measured in the latest World Bank study.

Despite the evident need for resuscitation, the role of the IMF and World Bank is controversial, as might be expected. The "medicine" they dole out means currency devaluations, slashing government payrolls and cutbacks on subsidies, even for food. The burden of the long climb back falls mainly on the poor, though experts contend that in the long run the poor will benefit when the economies improve.

A main object of the program is to reduce inflation to improve the balance of trade, attract in-

vestment and give farmers and entrepreneurs incentives to grow produce and make products. In the short run, this means lower wages and rising unemployment, but these are necessary evils to achieve real growth, most economists and experts say.

There are dissidents. Kevin Watkins, senior policy adviser for Oxfam, the British relief agency, attacked the bank and the IMF two months ago in an article in The New Statesman.

He argued that structural adjustment and its "preoccupation" with monetary discipline was failing to generate recovery in Africa and instead was simply imposing unbearable social costs on the poor.

Bank officials point to Ghana as a laboratory for their policies. Under the sway of its charismatic leader, Jerry Rawlings, who hung up his flight lieutenant's uniform and easily got himself elected president two years ago, Ghana subscribes to the new orthodoxy more than any other country.

Now, its streets are congested with traffic, its balance of trade figures are improving, its stock market is huddling along and attracting foreign investors.

The famous 100-year-old Ashanti Goldfields are a case in point. Two decades ago the company and the mines were in a slump. Now, after careful management, outside investment and major refurbishing, gold production has tripled since 1986, surpassing cocoa as the chief export earner.

The company was just privatized, with the government selling half of its 55 percent ownership — a controversial move delayed by a lawsuit on the grounds that too much was being given over to foreigners. Leaders such as President

Daniel arap Moi in Kenya, publicly rail against the IMF and the bank — "We cannot continue swallowing their medicine all the time," he thundered several weeks ago — while privately caving in to their terms. Every day, Africans from taxi drivers to schoolteachers argue knowledgeably — and heatedly — about the bank's stand in forcing a currency devaluation or abolishing the corn marketing board.

"I think of the World Bank as some kind of monster," said Monique Ilboudo, a 27-year-old lawyer, writer and ardent feminist, sipping a drink in the parched shade of a baobab tree in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

"It sits on top of Africa like an octopus, sucking us dry. It never looks to see the effects on the lives of the people. It treats us like numbers, economic agents."

Others defend the bank as a necessary evil, something to shoulder the blame for decisions too painful for the governments to make themselves. It is at least a lifeline, they say.

"Yes, at times you feel you are giving away your sovereignty and your independence," said Tsatsu Tsikata, chairman of the Ghana National Petroleum Corp., as he sat on a hotel balcony within carshot of six-foot-high waves crashing down on the Gold Coast.

"You wonder if it's not going too far," he said, "especially when some of their staff take on this patronizing approach to Africa — the impression that we can't get our act together and that they have to step in and set everything right. So it's easy to denounce the bank."

"Even the right-wing opposition does it. But that kind of jingoism doesn't work in our situation when you're desperate

and you need external resources. We have to live in the real world."

And yet, despite its desperation, Africa has great riches. It has the gushing oil fields of Nigeria, the thick veins of copper of Zambia, diamonds that are carried down the rivers of Angola to settle in the seabed. Most of all, it has the world's largest reserve of arable land — almost 2.5 billion acres, a fifth of which is cultivated.

How to reconcile the utopian potential with the hard realities of declining growth is the obsession of almost every African government and the preoccupation of the World Bank and the IMF. The reasons cited for failure are many and endlessly debated, ranging from corruption and mismanagement to built-in trade inequities, a legacy of colonial relationships.

But the challenge is, vexing because other Third World countries manage to achieve growth. In 1965 Indonesia's per capita GNP was lower than Nigeria's and today it is three times higher. Virtually no strategy adopted by any African country — whether encouraging foreign companies or taking over their assets, whether trying to force industrialization or relying mainly on agriculture — has succeeded.

Until now. In a report published in March, the most comprehensive one on Africa it has yet produced, the World Bank suggested that not all was hopeless. It studied 29 countries, dividing them into those that more or less faithfully carried out austerity measures and economic reforms and those that dragged their feet.

It concluded that the high performers were beginning to

see modest growth. It put Ghana at the head of a list of six countries that it said were gradually rolling back the red ink through their IMF-inspired economic policies. The others were Tanzania, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Zimbabwe (though Nigeria's military government has since abandoned the program).

The World Bank report cautioned not to expect miracles. Even if Ghana manages to keep going — squeezing out a per capita growth rate of about 2 percent a year — then "the average Ghanaian will not cross the poverty line for another 50 years," it said.

Ghana's role as star pupil seems fitting. For Ghana began black Africa's postwar adventure in independence under the inspiration of Kwame Nkrumah in 1957, and since then has seen just about everything.

There have been five coups, some bloodless and some bloody. There have been three tries at civilian rule. There were those initial years of high-time spending, when the Nkrumah government went through \$481 million to erect grand projects and grandiose monuments.

In 1983, Ghana adopted a structural adjustment plan. Its terms were typically severe: devaluation of the hopelessly overvalued cedi, privatization of most of the 300 state-owned industries, a lifting of restrictions such as import licenses to lure foreign investors and open up trade, abolition of agricultural marketing boards so that farmers could get better prices for their produce, and large-scale layoffs of state employees.

Ghana has more or less stuck to the plan. From 1988 to 1992 its economy grew by 4 or 5 percent annually.

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An Anti-Inflation Foghorn

No, the bond market is not running America. The accusations suggest a great malevolent presence in New York that is bullying Washington politicians into abandoning their hopes and aspirations for the country. The reality is less spectacular. The bond market is a sensitive indicator of opinion about future inflation, and politicians pay attention to it because they know that the voters don't like inflation. The investors and speculators who make up the market are different from the rest of the population in many respects — more obsessive, more nervous, more attentive — but inflation affects election returns nationwide. That is why elected officials, although they grumble, allow the bureaucrats at the Federal Reserve Board to apply the brakes when prices accelerate upward.

Inflation is, at the moment, well behaved. The country is in the fourth year of inflation rates in the range of 3 percent a year or less — the best record of price stability in nearly 30 years — and the figures for May, appearing last week, show that this good behavior continues. So why worry? Because this stability reflects, among other things, low growth and recessions in recent years in all three of the big industrial economies — America's, Japan's and Germany's. With the resumption of solid growth in the United States and the prospect of improvement abroad, there are signs of price trouble ahead. The price of oil has begun to move upward.

Once prices begin to accelerate, it is difficult and painful to slow them down. You don't have to go back to the 1970s for examples. When inflation picked up in 1988, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates to restrain it. The economy fell into a recession, and George Bush was a one-term president. You can assume that the Bush example has not been forgotten by his successor at the White House.

The Clinton economic plan has worked almost too well for comfort. He came into office knowing that his spending would be tightly constrained by his predecessors' big deficits and the continuing pressure of rising medical care costs. His response was to emphasize deficit cuts and look to a drop in the interest rates on long-term bonds to get the economy rolling again. That turned out to be an effective strategy, and growth began to surge late last year. One result was the drop this spring in the unemployment rate — a much faster drop than the administration expected.

Now the administration is engaged in a classic balancing act. The economy is probably operating close to its full capacity. There are always a lot of short-term political interests in pushing the limits, but that raises the risk of going too far and repeating Mr. Bush's experience. For political Washington, the bond market serves as a warning device, noisy but useful, like a foghorn for a sailor who is trying to guess how close he has come to the rocks.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Carter in North Korea

That was an astonishing trip that Jimmy Carter made to North Korea. He went in on his status as a former American president but conducted himself as an above-the-fray mediator trying to keep two headless parties from going over the brink to war. Or perhaps only one headless party: the United States. Mr. Carter seems to take at face value much of the stated position of North Korea and its "Great Leader," dictator, aggressor and terrorist Kim Il Sung, whom he found a rather reasonable and pleasant fellow.

At one point he appeared to be committing the U.S. government to a no-sanctions policy. The resulting uproar produced assertions that he was not speaking for the United States at all. But he kept on repeating his view that sanctions are wrong: wrong not because they would inflict economic pain — the Koreans could bear up fine, Mr. Carter believes — but because they embody an insult to Kim Il Sung so offensive that they would provoke him to war, and wrong because North Korea has done nothing proven in its nuclear development to warrant being stigmatized as an outlaw nation. So much for anyone else's concern that North Korea is a chronic cheater on its anti-proliferation vows.

Still, the administration was smart to keep its cool. The shrewd Kim Il Sung may have been using Jimmy Carter as a cover for making policy adjustments that he did not care to make directly to Bill Clinton. An offer of a nuclear freeze, another teasing reference to inspection, resumption of U.S.-North Korean talks, a proposal of a first North Korean summit with South Korea: these items are chips in play on an extended bargaining table. But as offered by Kim Il Sung, they serve a strategy of seeking advantage from the United States — a guarantee against attack, a return to international society, a recognition of North Korea's place and pride — without surrendering the nuclear option.

The United States needs something very different: to make sure North Korea gets off the nuclear road. On this crucial requirement, Mr. Carter has drawn no rabbit out of the hat. The crisis is not, as he says, over. We are still no closer to knowing whether North Korea means to comply with international nonproliferation pledges or to play for time. This is what President Clinton must keep foremost in mind as he continues a negotiation that has been complicated but perhaps also loosened by Jimmy Carter's intervention.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Mexico Faces Reality

Americans who criticized Mexico's one-sided campaigns and improbable vote counts used to be answered with boasts about the "stability" brought by 65 years of one-party rule. No more. The last six months show how superficial that stability was. The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, has been jolted by an armed peasant revolt, still unresolved, the assassination of its presidential candidate, still unexplained, and seismic internal rifts, still producing aftershocks. But with Mexico's least predictable presidential election of modern times just two months away, Mexicans have a chance to move toward real democracy.

Some polls now show Diego Fernández de Cevallos of the opposition National Action Party running almost even with the PRI candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León. Mr. Fernández's campaign caught fire last month after Mexico's first televised presidential debate.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, although he sponsored bold economic reforms, showed little interest in opening up the political system. But widespread public sympathy for the Indian revolt in January abruptly changed his mind. He and the PRI then negotiated limited but significant reforms with opposition parties, providing for more evenhanded electoral monitors and diluting the PRI's overwhelming advantages in campaign finance and media access.

Then, just as Congress was approving these reforms, the PRI candidate whom Mr. Salinas had handpicked, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, was gunned down at a campaign rally. The search for a new candidate further fractured a divided PRI. Investigators first attributed the assassination to a lone gunman, then blamed a conspiracy, and then returned to the lone gunman version. It seems unlikely that the probe can produce a convincing case before the election. In the void, rumors flourish.

ish that some faction of the ruling party itself was involved in the murder.

Recently, leaders of the peasant revolt announced that their members had rejected a government peace plan that offered major economic and social concessions but refused to address the rebels' demands for a more democratic political system. That rejection could erode support for the rebels in desperate Indian communities and among urban sympathizers. But it could also focus useful pressure on the issue of clean elections. The government's chief peace negotiator, Manuel Camacho Solís, resigned last Thursday, blasting Mr. Zedillo and promising to devote himself to assuring electoral honesty.

Democrats have reason to be extremely uncomfortable with this year's political violence. Armed guerrillas and political assassins represent the opposite of free popular choice. The best answers to such self-appointed political saviors are genuine pluralism and clean elections. By holding a free and fair presidential election on Aug. 21, Mexicans can redeem a troubled year.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

'Dream Team' Times 143

Think of the excitement generated by the "dream team" representing the United States in basketball in the 1992 Olympics. Then imagine 143 countries fielding dream teams. And imagine an intensely competitive tournament in which at least half a dozen teams have a good chance of winning. Finally, imagine that nearly everything stops in countries around the world as people watch the games. That gives you some idea of what soccer's World Cup means — outside the United States.

— The Baltimore Sun

Everybody Is Armed, but Mideast Peace Is Coming

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

TEL AVIV — Oh, said my wife, spotting the baseball bat in the back of our Israeli friends' car, does your son play? No, they said, explaining that it is for the rare but nationally unerving possibility of a random street attack.

Your method of self-defense, it turns out, has some connection to your political views. Liberals, pained at having to take precautions against a people they want to make peace with, might have something like a bat handy; conservatives, with no similar hang-ups, might pack a gun. It's not easy to be on the strong side of the Israeli-Palestinian divide.

Nor, we learned in Ramallah in the occupied West Bank, is it easy to be on the weak side. A Palestinian friend, whose house sits a hundred meters from a small Israeli army encampment, has not wanted his young children growing up either to accept the occupation or to challenge it by intifada stones; to bow to Israeli soldiers or to hate them. One of his daughters received a friendly compliment from a young soldier passing by. It flustered her but it flattered her, too. What to tell an 11-year-old girl?

What these two incidents share is an intensely human focus on peace. These are not people — nor, I believe, do they

represent societies — intent on crushing one another. Many Israelis are coming to terms in their fashions with their salient fear of real personal and national danger. Many Palestinians are working within the onerous limitations imposed upon them by Israel's preponderance of power.

Each side is becoming aware, at least episodically, that the other has legitimate political requirements, too. Hence the controversial Israeli letter, seized on by Likud and its American acolytes, giving the PLO's Yasser Arafat a little rhetorical satisfaction on the issue — Jerusalem — that Likud evidently means to ride back to power. Hence Mr. Arafat's acceptance of terms of Gaza-Jericho self-rule so pinched that, if the tables were turned, Israelis would spurn them in a flash.

The sharpest evidence of progress is that Israelis are beginning to praise the performance of the Palestinian police in Gaza-Jericho. These Egyptian- and Jordan-trained officers are starting to arrest suspects and to move against the fundamentalist sources of terrorism. For Israelis, all further commitment to the peace process depends on police will and capacity.

Both Mr. Arafat and his Palestinian critics understand that this is make or break for their own hopes to end the rest of the occupation and to set up a state.

Israel has to be the fastest changing society in the world. A telling example lies in the deconstruction of the myth of heroic self-sacrifice for freedom that the late Prime Minister Golda Meir extolled as the "Masada complex." The weekly Jerusalem Report writes that Israeli archaeologists and historians now see the 1st century mass suicide of Jewish rebels on the Masada rampart as more like a Jewish Jonestown. These inquiries are part of a broad, brave revisionist sweep that has left many American perceptions of Israel a generation out of date.

Palestinians are desperately playing catch-up. This is the meaning of their engagement in peace talks with the Israelis and of their intense discussions among themselves. A good number of them are determined to make liberation from foreign occupation not a descent into familiar Arab one-man rule but an ascent to status as the Arab world's first working democracy.

The day last week when the intifada was celebrating its monthly anniversary with a muscle-flexing West Bank shut-

down, leading Palestinians not quietly to consider ways to keep the suspect Mr. Arafat from running off with the territories' forthcoming first free elections.

Not just intellectuals and business and professional people support this movement. Many working-class people have learned something of democracy and accountability from laboring in the fields and construction sites, and from watching the television of their Israeli-occupied towns. Even elements of Hamas, the fundamentalist source of the peace process, flirt with the idea of joining elections in order to receive a place in a new order.

It is foolish to ignore the obstacles to extending autonomy, and in the time to establish a true act of self-determination throughout the West Bank and Gaza, all this will require tremendous mutual respect and discipline. Mr. Arafat drives many Palestinians up the wall with his erratic and authoritarian ways. A Labor strategist warns that one well-meaning Hamas leader could cost Labor re-election in 1996. "Israel is a Likud country," Syria and Israel are still into wily carding. Every body is armed. But peace, in an old Mideast style, is coming.

The Washington Post

The Likud Line About Peace Is a Sure Recipe for the Opposite

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Gaza and Jericho are under Palestinian rule now. But hope for a general settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is clouded by events that have renewed old suspicions, among them the Hebron massacre, other deaths on both sides and Yasser Arafat's talk of a jihad for Jerusalem.

In Israel, the political right has seized on the strains of intifada to intensify its attacks on the declaration signed last September on the White House lawn. The criticism is worth a careful look, for it discloses more than it surely intended to.

Benjamin Netanyahu, leader of the Likud opposition, summed up the criticism in a Los Angeles Times article last month. He said Gaza and Jericho amounted to "beachheads" for a Palestinian state. Likud should not let the Palestinians have a police force or other governing institutions. It should limit them to "self-man-

agement of local affairs" within overall Israeli control.

Security, Mr. Netanyahu said, should be "provided by the Israeli army and not the Palestinian terrorist army now being built in the territories."

The instructive part of the essay was what Mr. Netanyahu did not say out loud: that under his plan, Israeli occupation of the West Bank would become permanent — with all its grisly consequences for both Israelis and Palestinians.

Living under military rule and subject to arbitrary arrest and detention by alien security forces, Palestinians would naturally be resentful and express their discontent. Israeli draftees would forever have to carry out the corrupting duties of occupation — the very situation against which Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned last month.

"We are paying with blood for ruling over another people," Mr. Rabin said. "Ruling over another people has corrupted us." He called for the Israel Defense Force to "become a defense army again and not an occupation army against another people."

Mr. Netanyahu's description of the Palestinian police in Gaza and Jericho as "the Palestinian terrorist army" was of course political slandering. In right-wing Israeli lingo, Arabs are "terrorists."

In fact, the new Palestinian police are doing a creditable job so far in a difficult role. They have even brought an end to the killing of supposed "collaborators" in Gaza. Mr. Netanyahu objected that the PLO had "made a pact with the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas group" instead of dissociating itself. But since the Palestinian police arrived, Hamas has quieted down. Israeli

military officers have praised the start made by the new force.

What is so striking about the Netanyahu position is its unreality. For Palestinians to take responsibility for their lives and security is good news for Israel. Unreality was also the hallmark of another recent essay critical of the current peace process. It was an article on The New York Times opinion page by Ruth Wisse, director of the Center for Jewish Studies at Harvard. She is a learned and much-respected scholar, not spurred by political ambition, as Mr. Netanyahu is. But in venturing onto political ground, she strayed from the facts in a way that she would surely find unacceptable in academic work.

Thus she dismissed Israel's peace treaty with Egypt with what sounded like contempt. "Having demanded and received every inch of the Sinai in return for peace," she wrote, Egypt "has

Add Genuine Dialogue and the Korean Crisis Should Be Soluble

By Donald P. Gregg

NEW YORK — Six days in Seoul brought a mixture of impressions. My feelings are a blend of optimism and pessimism. A major plus is the strength of the South Korean economy and the general feeling of confidence, at least on the surface.

An underlying minus is the Korean sense that a crisis with North Korea, largely brought on by American concerns about global proliferation, may jeopardize all that has been achieved.

A somewhat ironic plus is that the North Koreans may now be easier to deal with, since they have apparently obscured the record of what they did in 1989 and whether they extracted plutonium when they shut down their five-megawatt reactor. A full revelation of that record might have shown Kim Il Sung, the "Great Leader," to be a liar — something that the Pyongyang regime would never allow.

A further irony is that if Washington and the International Atomic Energy Agency remain obsessed with what happened in 1989, the chance to deal with North Korea's current and future nuclear activities may be lost. I suspect that con-

tinued pressure on sanctions, with no accompanying dialogue, would drive North Korea out of the Nonproliferation Treaty, beyond all IAEA controls.

A strong and unequivocal plus is General Gary Luck, commander of all U.S. forces in Korea. Rock-solid, battle-tested and unflappable, he is the perfect man to have in Korea during these difficult days.

A major minus is that the Clinton administration is focused entirely on the IAEA's nuclear agenda, refusing to address broader economic concerns until these technical matters are addressed. This narrow emphasis, which translates into the IAEA making extraordinarily intrusive demands on the North Koreans, is hard for other states in the neighborhood — China and Japan, in particular — to understand or support.

Another minus is that the Clinton administration seems to carry within it little or no sense of Asian political history, and no empathy for Asian ways of thinking.

The oftstage cacophony arising from

some columnists and many Republicans is also a minus. It puts pressure on a president with perceived weaknesses in places like Bosnia and Haiti to "get tough" in Korea.

Bill Clinton made an important and correct decision in cutting the policy link between China's trade status and its performance on human rights. As a result, China is already working behind the scenes (as it always does with its neighbors) to help defuse the North Korean nuclear crisis. President Clinton needs to make an equally important adjustment in his policy toward Korea, taking back control from the United Nations, the IAEA and those in the State Department for whom nonproliferation is the sine qua non.

It would be easier for the president to make this change if the press and the Republicans cut him a little slack.

Some intangibles also emerged during my time in Seoul, notably Jimmy Carter's visit to Pyongyang and the possibility of a regional conference, as suggested by Moscow. My sense is that both events may be helpful in broadening the dialogue between Washington and Pyongyang.

In Seoul I saw an old friend, a South Korean general who has years of experience in dealing with the North Koreans. He said to me quite directly, "The North Koreans think you are trying to strangle them; they want better relations with you." He suggested that they would be easier to deal with if Washington talked about economics as well as nuclear issues.

In the end I am left with the feeling that Bill Clinton is too smart a man not to figure out that he must talk to the North Koreans as well as confront them. Force and diplomacy work best in tandem. Mr. Clinton has the forces of deterrence well in place, ably led by General Luck. The North Koreans know this and respect it. Once Mr. Clinton adds genuine diplomatic dialogue to the mix, instead of the hostile intrusiveness used so far, he will find that the Korean problem can be moved away from crisis toward a solution.

The writer, ambassador to South Korea from 1989 to 1993, is chairman of the board of the Korea Society in New York. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Notions of Asia: In the Eye of the Beholder, and Thus a Reality

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — Like beauty and truth, Asia is in the eye of the beholder. But it is nonetheless real for that. The notion that "Asian" concepts exist is a powerful force in world attitudes, economics and politics. "Asian values" are widely assumed to exist, regardless of the contradictory definitions that abound of just what constitutes Asia.

What is Asia?

To be pedantic, Asia is a European invention. Coined by the Greeks to separate them from the Persians, and adopted by Christendom as a catchall word to define everything to the east that was not part of their world.

Modern Europe is an amalgam of Greco-Roman and imported (from "Asia") Semitic or Christian traditions. In fact, Europe is as much a subcontinent of Asia, the western subcontinent of the Eurasian landmass, as is the Indian or southern subcontinent. Indeed, the Himalayas, the Naga hills and the Baluchistan desert provide an even better boundary of a continent than the Ural, the Bosphorus and the Caucasus do for Europe.

So much for geography. No Asian culture has an indigenous concept even approximating to the Asia of the modern atlas. This is hardly surprising, as the continent contains within it at least four major cultural expressions: Arab, Sinitic, Indian and Malay. Each has been the equal of the European, and with various important subcultures and intermixtures.

However, Europeans (and by extension their colonizer cousins in the Americas) and Asians have a common shared experience of Western supremacy. If Europeans foisted the term "Asian" on them as an object of European expansionism, they have replied by emphasizing "Asian" identity, even if the reality is often that the only common denominator is not being European.

For Chinese, identification with any non-Chinese entity has its problems. Anyway, for them as for other users of Chinese script, the word for Asia is simply the character denoting the sound ya. References to "Asians" are essentially to East Asians, from Japanese in the east to Thais in the west. Indians do not normally count.

The same is true for Japan. Imperial Japan's proclaimed goal in 1941 of liberating Asia from European domination may have gained supporters in India, Indonesia and Burma who were looking for allies in the anti-colonial struggle and could identify with the nation which beat the white-skinned Russian imperialists. But for Japanese, "Asian" identity was with neighbors from whom they had borrowed so much and whom they were invading.

In East Asia, even Westerners have taken to treating "Asia" as being something east of India. The Asian Games and other international functions may bring together every country from Yemen to Japan, but for the myriad "Asian" publications produced in Hong Kong and Singapore, ranging from Asian Caterer to the Asian Wall Street Journal, the subcontinent is barely on the map.

The view from the subcontinent is, naturally, different. Asia of the Urals-to-Japan geographic definition exists, but the sense of identity with those to the east is flimsy at best. India has left indelible cultural marks on Southeast Asia, the Malay, Khmer and Thai worlds, but for most of the past thousand years its attentions have been forcibly drawn westward and northward, toward Persia, Islam, Central Asia and Europe. Nor should its ancient Indo-Aryan linguistic links to Europe be forgotten.

Meanwhile it may be hard to find two more different places on

earth today than India, birthplace of Buddhism, and Korea, where it is the predominant belief.

In East Asia, perhaps only the Indo-Chinese and Malaysians, with their religious links to the cradle of Islam, their ancient history of Indian influence and the current links to the ethnic Chinese commercial world, can claim much pan-Asianhood. But they are on the fringe, and tend to wariness both of the Confucian world and of the less tolerant religious traditions of western Asia.

Positioning themselves firmly in the middle of Asia, inhabitants of the subcontinent like to call the region to the west West Asia. This is politically correct, as it purports to supplant the vague term "Middle East." The latter is assumed to be a construction derived from imperialist Eurocentrism. "West Asia" is accurate enough geographically, but it ignores the fact that "Middle East" is used in Arabic as much as in English to describe a geopolitical entity which encompasses parts of Africa as well as of Asia, and abuts Europe.

Indeed, in those parts, Arab, Muslim and specifically national identities of Turks, Iranians, Israelis etc. leave this part of Asia — and the original Greek Asia — with very little consciousness of Asia beyond the Indus. The antagonism toward Europe is real enough, but history has made this primarily a religious divide between Islam, the main religion of western Asia, and Christendom, and that leaves scant room for pan-Asian identity.

As for the most visible of all identifications, racial features, the situation is different again. It is easy enough for East Asians to identify themselves as "Asians" vis-à-vis those they consider Europeans, or "brown" Indians. But

Chinese and Indians have strong enough recollections of skin-based European prejudices (not to mention their own) to beware of skin as an identifying force.

Yet just as Turks, Syrians or Iranians may be physically indistinguishable from Southern Europeans, so they cease to be Asian at all by the definitions of many Chinese, and sometimes Indians, too.

Nor should that be surprising. In the days of the shah, Iran used to emphasize its "Caucasian" origins and Aryan language, stressing its separateness from Arabs and Turks and pre-Islamic culture. That is suitably ironic, as the Caucasus, now used as an adjective for white people, is on the border between Europe and Asia and is perhaps the most ethnically muddled region on earth.

So that is muddled Asia. But real it is and will remain, when people or (more often) governments, be they Japanese, Malaysian, Pakistani, are attacked verbally, ideologically, economically or physically by Western countries. Right or wrong, it is not difficult for Asian governments to dismiss the erstwhile colonizers of Asia (to borrow imperial usages) when they espouse ideas or policies which Asians, out of conviction or self-interest, consider inappropriate.

As for the past, it is remarkable how often Westerners raise the issue of Japan's brutal imperialism in Asia, and conveniently forget their own spotty records and their textbooks. But until Western dominance is forgotten in Asia, Asia will continue to exist.

International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Young Hero

PARIS — The garde champêtre of Epinay was rowing on the Seine on Tuesday [June 19] when his boat was swamped by the wash from a passing steamer. He could not swim, and would certainly have drowned but for a boy of thirteen, Lucien Dufay, who came at once to his aid and brought him safely to land. Lucien already has obtained a medal for saving a schoolfellow from drowning.

1919: Visit to Verdun

PARIS — Mr. Lloyd George returned to Paris on Thursday night [June 19] after a three day visit to the French battlefields, including Verdun. The British Prime Minister was greatly impressed by the spectacle of devastation, the shell-torn field presenting a striking picture

in spots where covered by brilliant poppies.

1944: Changsha Falls

CHUNGKING — [From our New York edition:] Changsha, capital of the Hunan province, and for five years a symbol of successful Chinese resistance, has fallen to the Japanese, the Chinese high command announced today [June 21]. Fifty thousand Japanese troops, strongly supported by artillery and warplanes, which overwhelmed the city's urban defenses, the Chinese said. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in the last two weeks of the battle for Changsha, a communist said. Thus the Japanese succeeded where three times previously they had been bloodily repulsed, once at the very gates of this communication center, which had a pre-war population of 500,000.

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OPINION

Finding the Proper Focus To View a Double Murder

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The moving images in Americans' minds of O. J. Simpson breaking through a tackle or racing through an airport have slammed to stillness in a mug shot issued by the Los Angeles Police Department.

For the first time, we are faced with this question: How do we react to the charge that someone famed for his winning ways may be a knife-wielding murderer of two people?

Responsibility for the deaths rests not on cruel society, nosy reporters or drug-related derangement.

Next, we knock off this stuff about his being "an American hero." Although he was an authentic football hero, later capitalizing on his celebrity in films and television, Mr. Simpson was by no means a figure like Jackie Robinson — who, through his sports example and later by extensive community work, found a way to have a positive impact on American life.

Then we do our best to set aside the usual racial overtones in the prosecution of a black in the killing of whites. Mr. Simpson came under suspicion because he was the former husband of one of the victims, not because of his color; his jurors must not be influenced by concerns of the impact on his fans and supporters of every race, exemplified by those mindless motorists who lined the freeway shouting "Go, O.J.!" as he was followed to his arrest by a procession of police cars.

Finally, those of us outside the judicial process should focus on what we know about this case, rather than on leaks from defense and prosecution.

The most stunning piece of evidence so far made public is his suicide note, addressed "to whom it may concern," which is you and me. That the document is a suicide note, or was intended by Mr. Simpson to be read as such, seems beyond dispute. After reasserting that he had "nothing to do with Nicole's murder," he had farewell to friends: "As I leave, you'll be in my thoughts." He used the dramatic suicide cliché: "I can't go on."

He twice put his life in the past tense: "I've had a good life... I've had a great life." Impending self-destruction thus declared, Mr. Simpson — "this lost person" — then ran away from the cops, reportedly gun in hand.

The obvious question: If innocent, why couldn't he "go on"? Why run away from life, or from the police? His defense may say that he was gripped by mental depression and irrationally thought that a fair trial was impossible.

That is arguable; but the suicide note strikes me as evidence of a flight from responsibility — Mr. Simpson's attempt to manipulate the emotions of friends and fans by claiming reverse victimhood.

"At times I have felt like a battered husband or boyfriend," he wrote. This from a man who, after eight previous complaints of wife-beating, was finally arrested five years ago and pleaded no contest to his wife's charge. An overly lenient judge let the celebrity off with a small fine, quickly forgotten community service, and promised phone calls to a psychiatrist.

Mr. Simpson would have us believe that the victim in 1989 was not the abused wife with the black eye and bruised neck, but the famous football hero. The real perpetrator was not the husband who did not contest her charge but the press: He claims he entered his nolo plea only "to protect our privacy" and "to end the press hype." He dismissed her repeated calls to police as "all this press talk about a rocky relationship." Back then, in other words, the media made him do it.

A legitimate Simpson defense to today's murder charges would demand that the government prove its case. We can hope he avoids the no-responsibility defense, popularized by the Menendez and Bobbitt lawyers, holding that the real victim is not the dead or injured but the abused accused.

Justice can also do without this argument: A person who has money, looks and public adulation would have to be crazy or drugged out of his mind to commit murder — and thus insane, cannot be held responsible.

This case will force domestic violence out of the shadows, which is good. But all justice is individual: two human beings were stabbed to death. Responsibility rests not on cruel society, nosy reporters, drug-related derangement or maddening provocation, but on the murderer, whether an admired celebrity or a hated hoodlum.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East Timor's 'Choice'

Regarding "A Response From Jakarta" (Letters, June 14):

Irwan Abidjo of Indonesia's Directorate of Foreign Information asserts that "the facts surrounding the process by which the people of East Timor opted for independence through integration with Indonesia are well known and speak for themselves."

Indeed, these facts include an Indonesian invasion and occupation that killed at least 60,000 people in the first few months, and a patently rigged "act of self-determination" which did not even begin to comply with United Nations requirements.

PETER WESLEY SMITH, Hong Kong.

The writer is dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Hong Kong.

They Died in the South, Too

Mercifully, the campaign in the south of France was far less costly than the one in Normandy. Still there were losses. Of the nearly 59,000 American troops killed in France during World War II, more than 7,000 fell in the south. Of these, 860 are buried in the military cemetery in Draguignan; 300 missing troops are commemorated there.

As in Normandy, local residents still recall individual acts of heroism. The city of Cannes, for exam-

ple, every July 4 honors the crew of an American bomber who gave their lives to guide their damaged, bomb-laden plane away from the city center, thus sparing the civilian population. This July 4, Cannes will dedicate a new monument to their memory, in the presence of members of their families.

I do feel we owe it to those who fought here, having already done so in less easy circumstances at Anzio and Monte Cassino, to acknowledge that they were not always greeted with Veuve Cluquet. Would that they had been.

ANN K. KORKY, Marseille.

The writer is U.S. consul general in Marseille.

Most of Physics Lives

Regarding "A Requiem for Physics in America" (Meanwhile, June 16) by Dick Teresi:

In his lamentation over last fall's cancellation of the Superconducting Supercollider by the U.S. Congress, Dick Teresi sells both physics and his own profession short.

While it is true that American elementary particle physics, or high-energy physics, suffered a setback of such magnitude that its more pusillanimous supporters fear for its life, the rest of physics was not affected.

In the fascinating quest to understand the mysteries of quantum me-

chanics, the enigmas of space and time, the true nature of complexity and chaos, and the strange landscapes inside solid matter — and more broadly in such burgeoning fields as biophysics, geophysics, astrophysics, atmospheric physics, medical physics and physical chemistry — American science continues to be respected throughout the world.

Mr. Teresi's assessment of his own role is also disturbing. For a winner of this year's American Institute of Physics science writing award to compare a scientist's decision to turn science writer to "Donald Trump deciding to become a bellhop" is an astonishing bit of self-deprecation. As a science writer myself, may I say that if, as Mr. Teresi believes, science is under siege, then his contributions take on a greater urgency than ever.

HANS CHRISTIAN VAN BAEYER, Paris.

In the Valley of Death

Regarding "Why Can't We Go Again in Real Ships of the Sea?" (Meanwhile, June 17) by Hans Koning:

Come now, Mr. Koning, I'm sure Marshal Foch would have been delighted to have said it ("C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre"), but the words were actually uttered by Marshal Pierre Bosquet, as he watched the charge of the Light Brigade in 1854.

D. F. ROBSON, Tourrettes-sur-Loup, France.

Cardinal Rules of Concern Apply to Parents Indoors

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The cardinals were in the sun room downstairs, battling the deceptive transparency of the windows. They were a matched pair, him and her, with the air of belonging together and being there for a purpose. The purpose was on the floor, a chick with the rheumy rolling eye and bony neck of an old man. The door had

MEANWHILE

been left open for the dog, and the baby had come in, its parents close behind. I took the chick back outside and opened the windows for its parents, who fluttered overhead, making the monosyllabic monotonous note of the cardinal, tinged now with a palpable air of distress.

The chick had legs like L's, pale and sinewy, and wings that seemed twice the size necessary to lift its body. It rose and fell, rose and fell again. All day long its mother, soft brown with a bright beak, and its father, a flamboyant flag of crimson against the leaves, followed it around the yard, making frantic one-note suggestions.

Once I tried to place it in the thick branches of the forsythia bush close to its nest, its heart beating against my palm. It screamed in distress, and the parents flew close to my head. All day I watched from the window for stray cats. At nightfall the birds were suddenly silent.

Why worry? Baby birds are cheap as feathers; nature is hard and so-called parents are harder. Once when I was a child we found a nest of hornies beneath the stiffening corpse of their mother. We fed them with eyedroppers, coaxed them in a basket, kept them by the radiator and peeked at them at night, their eyes like bits of onyx catching any light in the darkness. One by one they died. Even my mother wept.

Now I know that much of parenthood is watching and waiting for the chick to fall into harm's way, watching and waiting for the cats and the cold nights. The joyous enterprise has an undercurrent of terror. Part of the reason for the palpable happiness of this commencement season is the great relief of knowing that some danger point is past, whether in high school in South Central Los Angeles

or college in Cambridge. Some times and some places are far more perilous than others. But having children is always a perilous undertaking.

It's the randomness of it that is so awful as we clutch close our little constructions of family and home and school, an artful web of twigs. Children step in front of cars and fall in pools; teenagers take the wrong drugs, drive too fast, dip too deep into some well of despair. Some get stuck in the tar of the bad spots, and some do not. Some grow up strong with bad upbringing, and some falter with good ones.

In front of me, stuck in the corner of a picture frame, is a black-and-white photograph. In the doorway of a dining room with dark patterned wallpaper is a young woman holding an infant. Behind her the table is set for dinner. In the mirror over the sideboard is reflected a man in the living room beyond, a young man in khakis and a white shirt. The man is the woman's husband, the baby's father. The baby is me.

In profile, her head dipped down over the infant's, my mother looks as if she is speaking in the picture, and sometimes I think she is telling me a secret, and that if only I can read her lips I will know how she intends to keep me safe.

But the secret is that there is no secret. There is no formula, much as I once looked for one in the pages of Dr. Spock and Penelope Leach, believing that child-rearing was algebra and that if I studied hard enough I would succeed.

In a second photograph my mother and father are standing on the lawn. Both of them are handsomely dressed and he is holding another baby, dressed in christening robes. You can see the way the picture was meant to look by the way he is posed for the camera. But at the moment the shutter clicked my mother lunged forward, her hand open and outstretched, to grab the toddler running out of the frame, a blur of bonnet and matching coat, the baby of the first photograph, ambulatory and a little less safe than before. That lung is the lesson.

I still see the two adult cardinals from the window, and their cries have gone back to the empty one-note I have learned to recognize as peculiar to the breed. Maybe the chick learned to fly. Or maybe sometime I will find its tiny, tinypick bones amid the ivy. And I will never know why or how it fell, what it would have required for it to escape disaster.

I think of this often, though not really about the birds.

The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

GARRY KASPAROV came through to win the Max Euwe Memorial Tournament in Amsterdam.

In Round 2, he defeated Nigel Short with an imaginative attack.

In the Steinitz Variation of the French Defense, 4 c5 seizes space in the center.

After the kings had castled on opposite wings with 9...O-O 10 O-O, the basic question was whose mating attack would come quicker.

After 15 Qd4, Short relied on a counterattack in the center with 15...f6, but after Kasparov's remarkable infiltration with 16 Qb4 f7 Qd6!, the black position was under heavy pressure. On 17...Qf6, Kasparov kept the heat on with 18 f5!, the chief tactical point being that 18...Qf7 19 R3 Qg6 20 Rf8 Nf8 21 Nb6 Bf7 22 Na8 Bb8 costs Black a rook for a bishop.

After 18...Qb6 19 Kb1 Rf5, Short had picked up a pawn and simultaneously defended himself, but Kasparov's 20 R3! threatened to shatter the black structure with 21 R5. Short could not escape with 21...R4 because 22 R4f4 of 23 R4d1 any defense to the break-through 24 Re6. Perhaps 21...Rf6 22 R5! Bb7 23 Rf6 Qf6 24 Rd1 Nf8 would have been Black's best chance, yet White's positional superiority is evident.

Short's alternative, 20...R3 21 g4 Qf6 let Kasparov press the attack with 22 Bb3 Kf7 23 c4! Had Short played 23...d4, there could have followed 24 f4! of 25 Rf1 Qe7 26 Qd4 Nf6 27 Qd4



Position after 30...c3

Bd7 28 Nc5 with solid advantage for Kasparov.

The drawback of Short's 23...d4 was that it let Kasparov return his knight to the center powerfully with 24 Nc3. After 24...Qe7 25 Qe6 Rb8 26 Ne4 Nb6 (Black is dead after 26...Qb4 27 Qe6 Kf8 28 Rd2 c3 29 Ndb1) 27 Ng5 Kf8 28 Qe4! g6 29 Qe5 Rb7 30 Rd6 c3, Kasparov broke all resistance with 31 Be6!

Since 31...Kf8 permits 32 Qb8 mate, Short had to capture with 31...Be6, but after 32 Re6, he had no more defenses. Short saw that 32...Ne4 33 Re7 Na3 34 Kc1 cb 35 Qb2 would win easily for Kasparov and thus gave up.

FRENCH DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Kasparov	Short	Kasparov	Short
1. e4	1. e6	17. Qe6	17. Qe6
2. d4	2. d5	18. f5	18. f5
3. Nc3	3. Nc6	19. Kb1	19. Kb1
4. c4	4. c5	20. R3	20. R3
5. Nf3	5. Nf6	21. R5	21. R5
6. g3	6. g6	22. R4f4	22. R4f4
7. Bg2	7. Bg7	23. R4d1	23. R4d1
8. O-O	8. O-O	24. Re6	24. Re6
9...O-O	9...O-O	25. Rf1	25. Rf1
10 O-O	10 O-O	26. Qd4	26. Qd4
11 Nf3	11 Nf3	27. Ng5	27. Ng5
12 Bb3	12 Bb3	28. Qe4	28. Qe4
13 Qd2	13 Qd2	29. Qe5	29. Qe5
14 Rf1	14 Rf1	30. Rd6	30. Rd6
15 Qe2	15 Qe2	31. Be6	31. Be6
16 Qd4	16 Qd4		

HENRY R. LUCE:

A Political Portrait of the Man Who Created the American Century

By Robert E. Herzstein. 321 pages. \$30. Scribner's.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

HALF a century ago, as action in World War II neared high tide and Americans found themselves under an unceasing barrage of exhortation and propaganda, few names were more familiar to them than that of Henry Robinson Luce. Not merely was he the founder and chairman of Time Inc., the publisher of three influential magazines, Time, Fortune and Life; he was a tireless public cheerleader for the war and "The American Century" that he confidently expected it to usher in. His words were read by millions in his magazines; they were heard by many more millions in speeches, over the radio and on the "March of Time" newsreels that were shown in thousands of theaters.

Luce's magazines live on in altered states more than a quarter-century after his death, but Luce himself is largely forgotten outside the world of journalism he did so much to shape for better and for worse. From time to time he is the recipient of attention in books and scholarly inquiries, but there has been surprisingly little of either.

Where to place Robert Herzstein's "political portrait" of Luce in this small galaxy is rather difficult to determine. It is promoted by its publisher as "an in-depth biography," yet it

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Jaime Zohel de Ayala, chairman and president of Ayala Corp. of the Philippines, is reading "Looking at the Sun" by James Follies.

"It is a song of praise to Japanese achievement, but it is also a backhanded compliment to Japan's imitators in the region." (Michael Richardson, 1HT)

scants Luce's private life and ends with unerring suddenness at the conclusion of the war, even though Luce had more than 20 years still to live. A further difficulty is that Herzstein, professor of history at the University of South Carolina, is far more interested in and conversant with Luce's political influence than journalism, yet with one notable exception it is solely for the latter that he remains a figure of consequence.

The exception is Luce's role as crusader for "The American Century." He coined the phrase in an editorial written for Life's edition of Feb. 17, 1941, in which he "foresees an American Century in which the U.S.A. reigned supreme," an age that "would fulfill history as tensions evaporated and wars became obsolete." It was a conviction shaped by the "muscular Christianity" Luce had learned as a boy from the example of his hero, Theodore Roosevelt; it became "a program from which he never deviated" — a mixture of piety, patriotism and jingoism.

In the convenient lens of hindsight this vision is revealed as the exercise in naiveté and self-right-

BOOKS

little either its great importance to the era in which it was propounded or its accuracy as a measure of the America of that day.

The "American Century" could be called the last heroic gasp of American innocence before the onset of cynicism and self-doubt brought on by the Cold War, Korea, McCarthyism and Vietnam. Herzstein's analysis and Luce's central role in propagating it is thorough and intelligent. The same must be said for his appraisal of Luce's place in American journalism.

What Herzstein calls "his journalistic credo" was summed

up succinctly by the great man himself: "I am biased in favor of God, the Republican Party, and free enterprise." He employed his magazines in relentless and remorseless support of this Holy Trinity.

For this he was widely detested among those not captive to his moralistic, humorless and simpliminded view of the human condition.

Herzstein's analysis of the major strains in Luce's career is accompanied by a highly detailed account of his performance behind and before the scenes before and during World War II. His book appears to

have originated as a study of precisely that and should have been presented as such; that it is not may well be the fault of others. In any event all but the most dedicated readers are likely to wash around during Herzstein's endless documentation of such matters as Luce's feud with Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his infatuation with China.

In time this book will be of value to the biographer who will give Luce his due, but that person's work is as yet undone.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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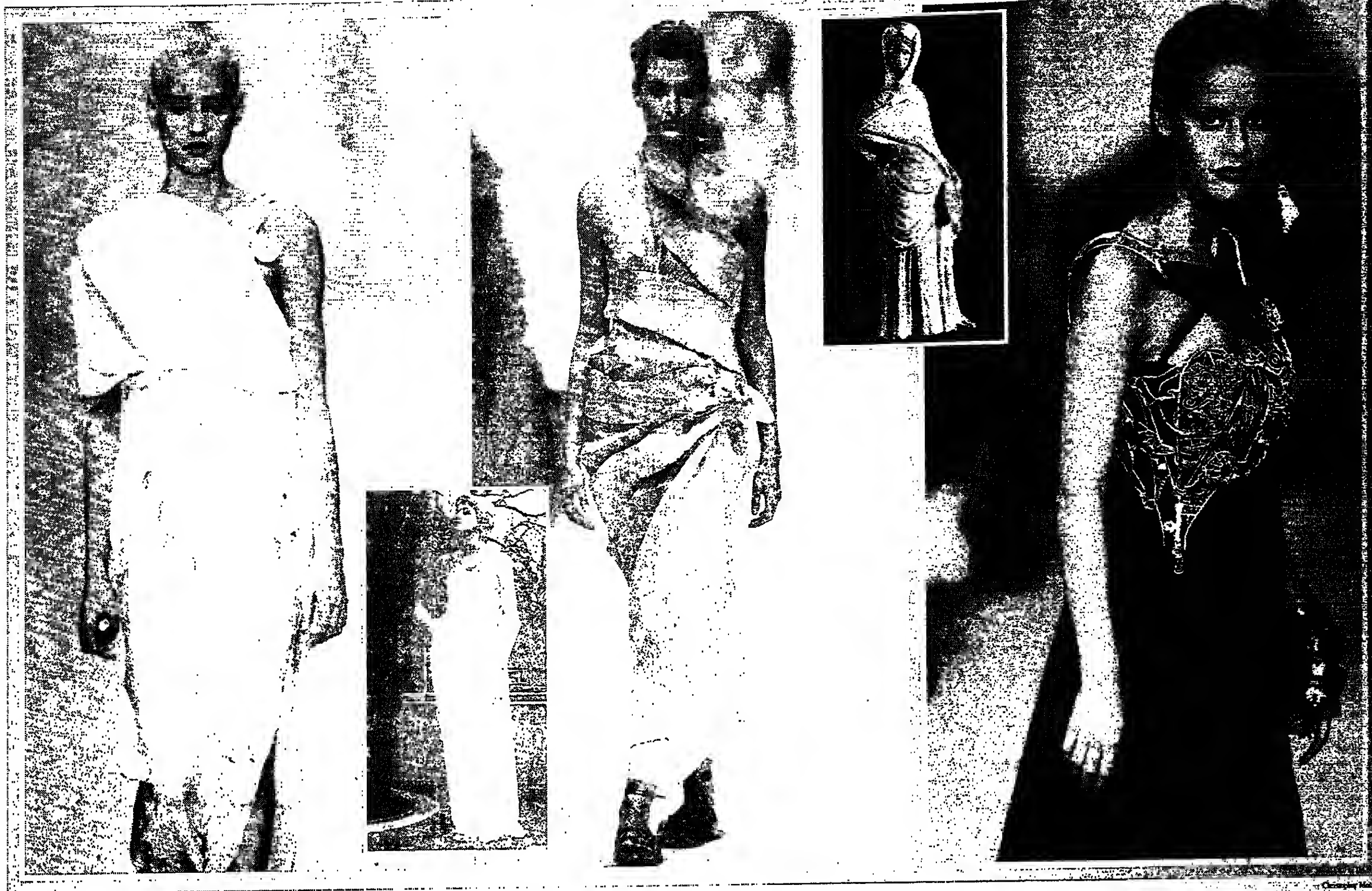
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From left, Chloé's neoclassical draped dress; draped silk jersey from Madame Grès (inset); Romeo Gigli's iridescent toga; Tanagra figurine, 3d century B.C. (inset); Lacroix's georgette wrap held by metallic bustier

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Herald Tribune

Body-Wraps: Tying Up Fashion and Culture

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MARSEILLE — From the rooftop of the fashion institute you look down on the Mediterranean blue waters of the old port. On one of the boats sits a bikini-clad woman, a sarong knotted round her hips in the age-old manner.

Just how ancient — and how varied — body-wraps are is the subject of a fascinating exhibition at the spanking new Espace Mode Méditerranée. Tiny Tanagra statues in terra-cotta drapes, classical statues with fringed marble folds, religious head coverings and modern designer fashion are all included in "Corps drapés autour de la Méditerranée" — draped bodies as seen on this sunny coastline and in the more shadowy world of veiled Arab women on the southern shore.

"It is hedonistic because of the sensuality of veiled flesh, half-exposed and half revealed — and scholarly, because it brings together so many disparate objects," says Maryline Vigouroux of the museum's second exhibition. The wife of Marseille mayor Robert Vigouroux, she founded the institute in 1988 and created the Espace Mode Méditerranée, which opened in December 1993. The six-story building on the bustling Canetiere, modernized by architect Jean-Michel Wilmette, houses exhibition and recreational space and a fashion institute.

"A shop window for professionals and the public," says Vigouroux, who points out that 400 businesses and 30,000 jobs in the region are dependent on the fashion industry. The institute's role is to nurture new talent and develop textile crafts.

The display of draperies is provocative in every sense — not least because it uses paintings, sculpture and even a film retracing the sinuous movements of a lightly-veiled Isadora Duncan as a background to the clothes. By the time we see Romeo Gigli's gilded toga or Chloé's neoclassical wisps, the references to Roman dress or 19th-century art are already implanted.

By borrowing from other museums in the region, the exhibition has been able to include high quality pieces, from Ingres paintings to a frieze of ancient Egyptian figures. It is a fresh and intelligent

approach to fashion exhibitions that so often look like forlorn displays of dead people's clothes.

"I started from the idea of a square of fabric as a symbol of purity," says curator Catherine Ormen, although she found a contradiction at almost every stage of her research, as the simple swaddling bands that open the exhibition become by its end rectangular coverings symbolic for different religions — Jews, Muslims or Christians.

"There is often an ambiguity," she says, referring to fleshy breasts swelling from low-slung drapes in the so-called religious ecstasy paintings of the 19th century. The bishop who hid an 1854 statue of a veiled Virgin Mary had no doubts about its overt sexuality. The exhibition's catalogue uses the famous image of a Madame Grès dress, photographed in classical pose by Willy Maywald in 1954, with one upturned breast exposed.

The exhibition is, of course, about bodies, flesh and sin. From the stance of late 20th-century society in the Western world, when supermodels gyrate half-naked on fashion runways, the post-Christian shame about the body seems quaint. Especially since, as Ormen points out, drapes both cover and reveal all. As soon as the body expresses itself in movement, the silhouette is shown more clearly in a length of fabric that drapes it, than in garments with a fixed form.

The show opens with a statue of an ample Aphrodite, a veil swathing her hips. In a vitrine is an ancient bone needle to demonstrate that the subject of this exhibition is not garments that are sewn or stitched. Classical drapes are re-created to show how in Greek and Roman times, lengths of fabric were just draped round the body and fastened with a few strings or buttons. But Ormen says that early 19th-century neoclassical garments were really just takes on antique dressing: the Jane Austen era recreated the draped outlines with traditional dressmaking.

If the exhibition were not specifically about the Mediterranean area, it might have included a National Geographic study of draped garments: the Japanese kimono, the Polynesian sarong, the Indian sari.

But the Mediterranean is an interesting focus because of its cross-cultural influences. The folkloric costume from Arles, with prints brought on the trade routes from India, seems to be a traditional

Western outfit with defined waist and gathered skirt. Yet draping the fichu and the shawl was the essence of the outfit, vestigial remains of a culture that left Roman ruins on the landscape.

The strongest current influence is Arab, reflected in the multi-ethnicity of modern Marseille. The exhibition closes with a series of photographs of veiled women taken in Morocco in 1918-19 by G. G. de Clérambault, a psychiatrist who ultimately committed suicide. His obsessive studies — the bodies recognizably female yet reduced to sepioid lumps and forms, eyes glinting in masked faces — are disturbing in their mix of the religious and the erotic in images of subjugated women.

THE pictures are also a reminder, along with the religious head coverings, of the tide of Islam sweeping the southern Mediterranean shore and lapping at French shores. The right of Muslim girls to wear a headscarf has turned into a racial, cultural and political issue.

What of the contemporary designers and their drapings? The show would have been enriched by including the Japanese designers Issey Miyake and Rei Kawakubo, whose two-dimensional clothes challenged accepted fashion ideas in the 1980s. But since they are outside the brief, the show concentrates on French and Italian designers. Hervé Léger manages to turn the Greek nymph's tunic into a sexy nymphette's dress; Chloé catches the sweetness and transparency of neoclassicism; the designer team of Mariot Chauré gives a graphic modern twist to drapes; Lacroix's crepe sheath is a fact a rectangular piece of fabric caged by a metallic breast-plate; Romeo Gigli changes the spirit of the toga by sculpting his draped dresses in stiff, iridescent fabrics. And Maurizio Galante displays fine craftsmanship in intricate pleats and drapes.

The modern fashions, shown on still-life mannequins, do not capture the lyrical lightness of the classic drape. Artists through the ages have done a better job of suggesting the Venus Erotica image of fabric caressing the body's curves and the sensual drama in Salome and her Seven Veils. Maybe the problem is that the body, revealed in transparent dresses and figure-hugging Lycra, has lost its mystery for modern designers. Only when women are forced to veil their bodies does the suggestive drape become a fashion force.

'Summer of Greed'? The Concert Season

By Neil Strauss
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Concert promoters are calling this season the "Summer of Greed."

With Pink Floyd, The Eagles, Barbra Streisand, the Rolling Stones and the Billy Joel-Elton John team on the road, promoters predict that 1994 will be the concert industry's highest-grossing year, topping 1990's

record of \$1.1 billion in ticket sales for touring acts.

For some bands, however, there is no worse time to be on the road than the present. "We are, no pun intended, in heavy traffic," said Ron Weisner, who manages Traffic, one of several bands that have reunited to tour this summer. "Some of the markets we've gone to have been milked to the bone prior to us even going on sale."

Since Traffic began touring last month, most of the theaters it has performed in have been less than half full.

There are more than a hundred tours to choose from this summer, a few of them charging more than \$100 a ticket, and concertgoers are getting picky. When the Rolling Stones put their \$25-to-\$30 tickets on sale in selected cities last month, sales were said to be slower than expected.

The Rolling Stones and Traffic aren't the only bands feeling the pinch. A Billy Joel-Elton John concert in Cleveland was canceled and an Eagles concert in Buffalo was moved to a smaller site because of slow ticket sales.

Peter Gabriel's traveling music and art festival, WOMAD, canceled several planned stops and also switched to smaller arenas in New York and Los Angeles after tickets went on sale. "This is an unusual year because there are so many stadium shows," said Bob Grossweiner, New York bureau chief for the concert trade journal Performance. "We're going to see blockbuster records in terms of money, but when you add it up at the end of the summer, attendance might be down."

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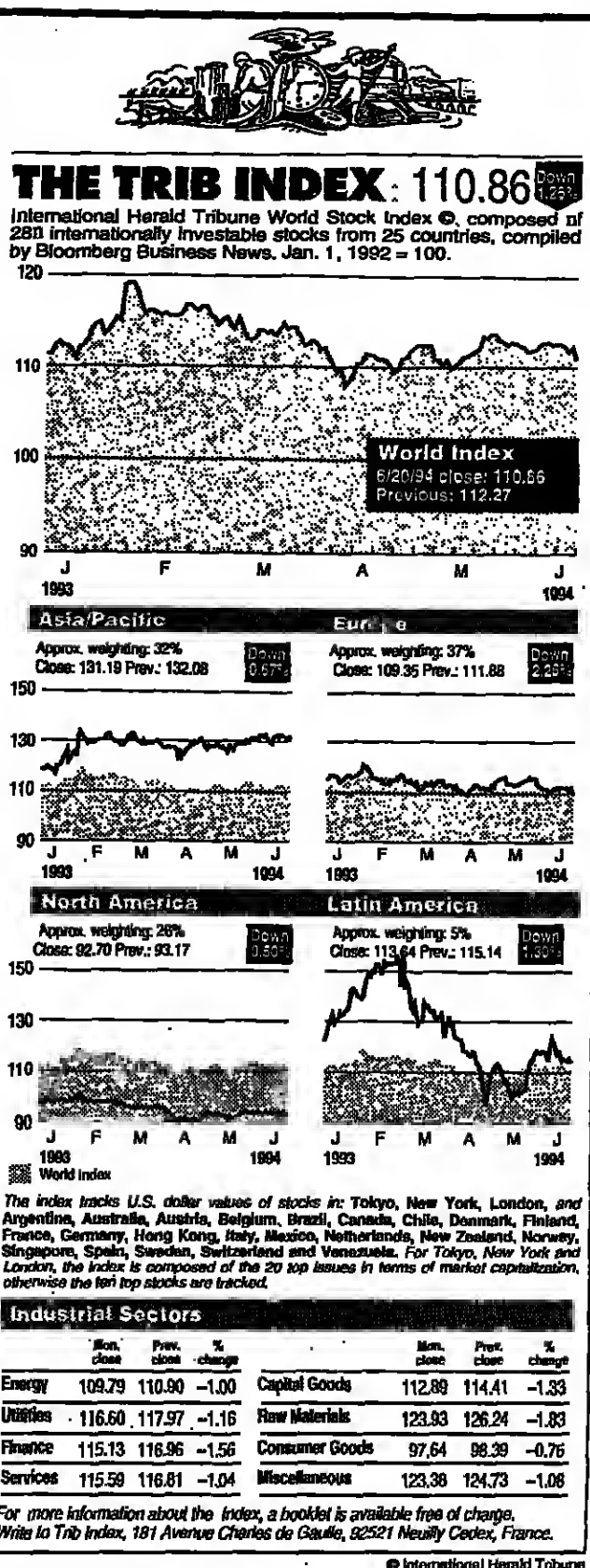
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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, June 21, 1994

Page 9



Justices Clear Tax System

'Unitary' Ruling Backs California

WASHINGTON — American states can continue to tax multinational corporations on the basis of their worldwide operations, the Supreme Court ruled Monday in a decision that could bring foreign retaliation.

The court declared constitutional California's worldwide "unitary" method of taxation, ending a long legal battle with an estimated \$4 billion at stake.

The highest U.S. court, by a 7-2 vote, rejected a challenge against the controversial taxing method, which takes into account a foreign-based multinational corporation's operations outside the state.

Under the unitary tax system, California had collected taxes from multinational companies based on the proportion of their worldwide property, payroll and sales activities in the state.

To contrast, most other states and the U.S. government base such taxes on a percentage of profits reported within their borders.

The state tax, which dates back several decades, was significantly scaled back in 1988 and then was essentially repealed by California last year.

The ruling means that California does not have to refund an estimated \$4 billion in taxes collected from multinationals under the unitary tax system.

Challenging the law in the Supreme Court were Barclays Bank PLC and Colgate-Palmolive Co., which has foreign subsidiaries operating in more than 50 countries.

A number of foreign governments, including the 12 European Union member states, as well as Australia, Canada and Japan, supported Barclays in a bid to get the tax overturned.

(Reuters, AFP)

Appetite for Oil in Asia

Growing Thirst to Boost Prices for Decade

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Asia's rapidly increasing thirst for energy to fuel its economic growth has become the major factor behind the rise in world oil prices, industry officials and analysts say.

A recent study by the East-West Center in Honolulu shows that Asia's projected demand for oil will rise to nearly 20 million barrels a day by 2000 from the 14.7 million barrels consumed daily in 1993.

At this rate the region, which overtook Europe as the No. 2 oil market in 1990, will surpass the United States as the leading oil consumer by the end of the decade.

Since 1990, Asian demand has added nearly 3 million barrels a day to global oil consumption. In 1993, while world oil demand is estimated to have declined by around 200,000 barrels a day because of recession and in-

British Steel Sues EU Over State Subsidies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's biggest steel producer, British Steel PLC, which returned to profit in fiscal 1994, said Monday it would take legal action aimed at curbing state subsidies to European competitors.

The formerly state-owned company said it would ask the European Court in Strasbourg to annul the commission's recent authorization of further state subsidies to Ilva SpA of Italy and the Corp. de la Siderurgie Integral of Spain.

British Steel said it maintained that the commission should not have applied Article 95 of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty in these cases and should, instead, have insisted on the full and proper enforcement of the Steel Aid Code.

"British Steel argues that it cannot be expected to continue to operate in a so-called 'single European market' in which, in practice, different cultures exist. On the one hand, as in Britain where steel producers operate without state aid and, on the other, where illegal aid is provided with an expectation that it will be authorized by the commission," it said in a statement.

Bruno Julien, spokesman for the EU competition commissioner, Karel van Miert, expressed surprise at the move.

Mr. Julien said there was no question of the legality of the Commission's plan, which allows subsidies in return for capacity cuts, because it was agreed to by the industry ministers of all EU member states during their regular council meetings.

"It's not the first time that people have gone to court to contest a Commission decision," he said. "But this decision has been made unanimously by the council."

"When the council unanimously decides that subsidies can be allowed," he said, citing the European Coal and Steel Treaty, "Mr. Julien said the authorization of state subsidies to Ilva and CSI must be seen 'in the context of the whole industry' and the commission's plan to cut total EU capacity for finished steel by 19 million metric tons.

"The subsidies are in return for cuts, with strict monitoring," he said. "So it's a plus for other producers as well. Don't forget, the British industry has been helped before, with subsidies worth billions of Ecu in the 80s."

British Steel also reported a return to the black, in line with analysts' expectations, with pretax profits in the year to April 30 at £80 million (\$121 million), compared with losses of £149 million the previous year.

British Steel said that despite the "difficult European competitive scene," it had "successfully reversed the losses of the past two years using its product range, competitive cost base and marketing strengths to distance itself from key competitors."

The company announced sales had risen 6.6 percent to £5.32 billion from £4.99 billion in 1992-93. The dividend rose to 2 pence from 1 pence, while earnings per share were 3.45 pence, after a loss of 6.50 pence the previous year.

The company's main markets are Britain and the EU, which last year accounted for about 80 percent of sales. About 5 percent of sales are made to the United States.

British Steel said the continuing recession in western Europe meant that trading conditions during the year were never easy.

(AFP, Bloomberg, AFP)

Dollar's Woes Defy Gurus

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As European stock and bond prices tumbled Monday, pulling down the U.S. dollar as well, analysts warned that the destruction of wealth from the fall in European bond and stock prices this year will have an effect on growth.

But most worrisome is the fall in European asset prices. Ian Amstad at Bankers Trust in London warned that "sooner or later the destruction of wealth from the fall in European bond and stock prices this year will have an effect on growth."

William Dudley of Goldman Sachs in New York said that the bigger immediate threat to growth prospects was the rise in real interest rates.

One glimmer that this may soon be reversed came from Roland Scharff at BHF Bank in Frankfurt. He sees the Aug. 1 introduction of money-market funds in Germany pulling enough money out of time and savings deposits to significantly reduce the growth of the M-3 measure of money supply so that the Bundesbank can continue to reduce short-term rates.

He expects the discount rate, now 4.5 percent, to be at 4 percent by the end of the year and bond market yields sharply lower as investors rush back into higher yielding bonds by early autumn.

But for now, increasingly, the talk is of bubbles bursting. First was the huge sell-off in bond prices. That is feeding a decline in equity prices and now contributing to the dollar's retreat.

At the start of the year, there was a broad consensus about how markets would develop:

- European bond prices could only rise as

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

It's Time to Keep Calm About Inflation

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Suddenly, the world economy is looking better than it has for a long time. Recovery is at last starting to spread more widely through the industrial world, and the threat of inflation is still below the horizon.

Indeed, many economists believe the industrial countries could be heading into 10 years of steady low inflation, the longest such period since the 1950s.

The economists' optimistic forecasts have not stopped an outbreak of inflation-jitters in financial markets as the pickup in growth begins to look stronger, particularly in Continental Europe.

But those concerns have been sparked less by rational analysis than by knee-jerk reactions to day-to-day events. In the risk of a costly conflict with North Korea and in the latest spurt in commodity prices, the markets see the seeds of future inflation.

The markets are overreacting. Political leaders are right to try to calm these fears, as they have in recent days. If we are really to have a prolonged period of low inflation, it is important to defuse the inflationary expectations that themselves fan the inflationary fires.

That task ought to be somewhat easier than in the past. New anti-inflationary forces are being unleashed by the global economy, and there are plenty of more conventional reasons the recovery should be less inflationary than many of its predecessors.

One is that the upturn will probably be relatively mild. Writing in the latest Lloyds Bank economic bulletin, Patrick Foley, the bank's chief economic adviser, calculated that growth in the Group of Seven leading industrial countries was likely to stay below the long-term trend rate for the next 10 years.

That so-called "output gap," Mr. Foley said, should help to keep inflation down. So should the heightened credibility of monetary policy in many countries, thanks to the tougher stand against inflation that governments and central banks have taken in recent years.

With the use of an indicator concocted from growth and interest rates, Mr. Foley concluded, unsurprisingly, that U.S. and European monetary policies were tight more often than loose in the 1980s — in contrast to the 1970s or the 1960s.

In other words, he said, monetary authorities have become more hostile to inflation despite the high and persistent unemployment in most major economies during the 1980s. That trend is likely to be reinforced as a number of countries, especially in Europe, give greater independence to their central banks.

Increasing global competition is working in the same direction. Cheap exports from developing countries have still made only small inroads into most industrial countries' markets. But they are having an impact on world prices.

Since 1980, prices of manufactured exports, which are particularly affected by international competition, have risen

Active since 1946 in the international gas industry, Gaz de France is constantly developing its technology and services at home and abroad. A pipeline network which has grown six-fold in forty years, a distribution network increased by 3,500 km in 1993; Gaz de France exports this know-how to Germany, Russia and countries as distant as Bolivia and China. With one-third of Western Europe's storage capacity, Gaz de France's expertise in this field is recognised worldwide, and is currently contributing to important projects in the United States and Canada. Providing a safe, reliable gas supply is only part of the story. Gaz de France goes further, offering services in energy conservation, protection of the environment, and training. Because for Gaz de France, performance also means contributing to the good of all.

Gaz de France, a company built on performance.

Source: Reuters

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Currency	Par \$	Par £	Par Sfr	Par ¥	Par DM	Par Ffr	Par Lira	Par Escudo	Par Pataca	Par Escudo
Australian	1.715	0.728	1.387	0.007	0.693	0.166	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Belgian franc	0.0007	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
British pound	0.778	1.000	0.778	0.007	0.493	0.153	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Canadian dollar	0.712	0.291	0.712	0.007	0.493	0.153	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
French franc	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
German mark	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Italian lira	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Japanese yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Spanish peseta	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Swiss franc	0.778	0.291	0.778	0.007	0.493	0.153	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
U.S. dollar	1.000	0.728	0.778	0.007	0.493	0.153	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Rate	Close	Prev.	Rate	Close	Prev.
3-month Treasury bill	4.10	4.11	3-month Treasury bill	4.10	4.11
6-month Treasury bill	4.10	4.11	6-month Treasury bill	4.10	4.11
9-month Treasury bill	4.10	4.11	9-month Treasury bill	4.10	4.11
1-year Treasury bill	4.10	4.11	1-year Treasury bill	4.10	4.11
3-month Treasury note	4.10	4.11	3-month Treasury note	4.10	4.11
6-month Treasury note	4.10	4.11	6-month Treasury note	4.10	4.11
9-month Treasury note	4.10	4.11	9-month Treasury note	4.10	4.11
1-year Treasury note	4.10	4.11	1-year Treasury note	4.10	4.11
3-month Treasury bond	4.10	4.11	3-month Treasury bond	4.10	4.11
6-month Treasury bond	4.10	4.11	6-month Treasury bond	4.10	4.11
9-month Treasury bond	4.10	4.11	9-month Treasury bond	4.10	4.11
1-year Treasury bond	4.10	4.11	1-year Treasury bond	4.10	4.11

Rate	Close	Prev.	Rate	Close	Prev.
3-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	3-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
6-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	6-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
9-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	9-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
1-year Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	1-year Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
3-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11	3-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11
6-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11	6-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11
9-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11	9-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11
1-year Euroyen	4.10	4.11	1-year Euroyen	4.10	4.11

Rate	Close	Prev.	Rate	Close	Prev.
3-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	3-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
6-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	6-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
9-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	9-month Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
1-year Eurodollar	4.10	4.11	1-year Eurodollar	4.10	4.11
3-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11	3-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11
6-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11	6-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11
9-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11	9-month Euroyen	4.10	4.11
1-year Euroyen	4.10	4.11	1-year Euroyen	4.10	4.11

MARKET DIARY

MARKETS: On a Downhill Run

Continued from Page 1

as U.S. laws and corporate policy force Americans to manage their own savings instead of depending on stodgy pension funds whose managers followed markets cautiously instead of trying to lead them to the top.

"This is not a massive panic with huge turnover like 1987," said Bert Jansen, European equity strategist with Paribas Capital Markets, in speaking of the slide on the continent. "This

U.S. Stocks

is more like Chinese water torture with losses of 2 to 3 percent every week." What is more, while those weekly losses are substantial, they continue to come on very low trading volumes.

Brian Venables, a bond analyst for Credit Lyonnais in London, had a simple explanation for the lack of panic selling. "There is nowhere for investors to go," he said, pointing out that short-term European interest rates are low enough to rule out cash as an alternative and that the equities market has taken its lead from bonds tumbling in tandem with debt instruments.

Nigel Richardson, head of bond research at Yamaichi International, termed it a typical Pavlovian response. Every time U.S. bond prices "go up, down or sideways, European bonds follow," he said.

Other analysts insisted that in spite of the huge declines in many European debt and equi-

ty markets, the reality on the trading desks remained surprisingly dull. Mr. Jansen noted that there were now tentative signs that retail investors were beginning to panic, but said he had yet to see any wholesale dumping of securities.

Buyers persuaded by months of declines that there is no point in buying today what will be cheaper tomorrow get most of the blame for the rout. Even low volumes of selling have been enough to produce major declines since the few institutions still in the market can afford to be patient.

Most analysts continued to insist that securities prices have been pushed too low and that the markets are ignoring such key fundamentals as improved earnings prospects in the case of stocks and subdued inflation in the case of bonds.

The insatiable appetite for bad news, the analysts said, is in every way the mirror opposite of the bull market that raged throughout last year and into early 1994. "This is no panic," said Holger Fahrnkruug, senior economist at UBS in Frankfurt. "What we are seeing in bonds is futures driven with very little actual cash selling."

Among broader U.S. market indexes, the Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 2.97 to 455.48. Chemicals, regional banks, oils, financials and semiconductors posted the largest losses.

More than 17 stocks fell for every five that rose on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume slumped to 229 million from 373.4 million on Friday.

DOLLAR: Expectations Defied

Continued from Page 9

short-term interest rates continued to fall due to the ongoing recession.

European equity prices could only go higher as the fall in interest rates fostered a recovery.

The combination of interest rates falling in Europe and

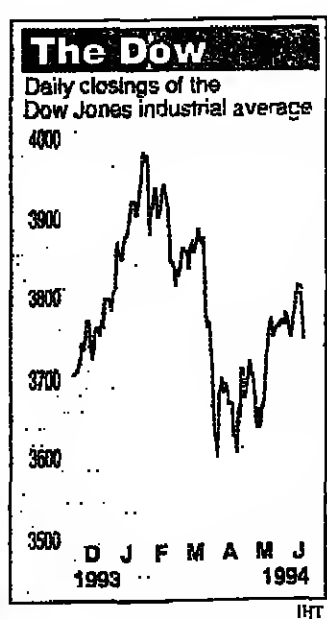
move inversely to prices, now stand at 7.19 percent on 10-year German government debt, compared with 5.6 percent at the start of the year.

Although expressing surprise that Washington did not intervene to support the dollar on Monday, foreign exchange analysts supposed that officials were reluctant to try to stop a move driven by favorable fundamentals.

By contrast, analysts do expect officials to intervene if it appears that the dollar is about to fall below 100 yen. The dollar closed at 101.90 yen in New York on Monday, down from 102.60 yen on Friday.

Against other currencies, the dollar slumped to 1.3493 Swiss francs in New York from a close at 1.3552 francs on Friday and to 5.4670 French francs from 5.5005 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5368 from \$1.5345.

Via Associated Press June 20



NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

Market Sales

Market Sales		
	Today 4 p.m.	Prev. cans.
NYSE	229.14	373.41
Amex	16.58	36.59
Nasdaq	214.28	275.47

NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

Market Sales

nlva	61 1/2	61 1/2	Stansko
Ideatron	12 1/4	12 3/8	SKF
Industrials Index		1791.17	Storö
Previous : 1848.82			Trefleborg BF
			Volvo
			Affaersvgeride
			Previous : 1828

NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

Market Sales

Amia	107.99	145	Ita Tawaku
elebros	514	485	Itchu
aubanco	490	470.08	Japan Airlines
light	540	545	Kallma
aranapanema	40	40	Kansai Power
elebros	250	245	Kawasaki Steel
ouro Cruz	13350	12800	Kirin Brewery
elebros	90	72	Komatsu
			Kubota

NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

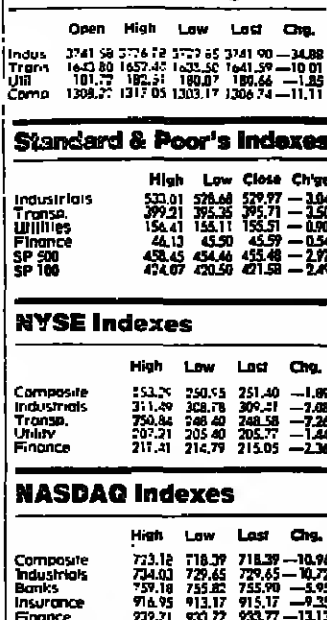
Market Sales

NYSE	229.14	373.41
AMEX	14.28	36.29
NASDAQ	214.28	272.47

NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

Via Associated Press June 20



NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
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Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

Market Sales

Coffee, Braz. lb	1.27	1.1
Copper electro. vlc. lb	1.15	1.1
Iron FOB, ton	212.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.36	0.3
Silver, tray oz	5.495	5.6
Steel (scrap), ton	138.00	134.3
Tin, lb	3.771	3.783
Zinc, lb	0.6236	0.623

NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
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Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

Market Sales

153	181	BC Telecom	23 1/4	23 3/4
140	143	Bramble	0.22	0.22
367	378	Brunswick	9 1/4	9 3/4
105	108	CAE	6 3/8	6 7/8
680	704	Comdev	4.90	4.90
		CIBC	29	29
		Canadian Pacific	20 3/4	20 3/4
		Can Tire A	10 1/2	11 1/4

NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8
Amgen	2,400	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Company

by indexes

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DREES & SOMMER AG
Projektmanagement und technische Beratung
Obentrautstraße 72
D-10963 Berlin
Tel.: 030/21 50 95-0
Fax: 030/21 50 95-20

Continued on Page 14

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12 Month									
High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low
100.00	98.50	99.00	99.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	100.00	98.50
101.00	99.50	100.00	100.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	101.00	99.50
102.00	100.50	101.00	101.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	102.00	100.50
103.00	101.50	102.00	102.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	103.00	101.50
104.00	102.50	103.00	103.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	104.00	102.50
105.00	103.50	104.00	104.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	105.00	103.50
106.00	104.50	105.00	105.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	106.00	104.50
107.00	105.50	106.00	106.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	107.00	105.50
108.00	106.50	107.00	107.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	108.00	106.50
109.00	107.50	108.00	108.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	109.00	107.50
110.00	108.50	109.00	109.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	110.00	108.50
111.00	109.50	110.00	110.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	111.00	109.50
112.00	110.50	111.00	111.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	112.00	110.50
113.00	111.50	112.00	112.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	113.00	111.50
114.00	112.50	113.00	113.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	114.00	112.50
115.00	113.50	114.00	114.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	115.00	113.50
116.00	114.50	115.00	115.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	116.00	114.50
117.00	115.50	116.00	116.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	117.00	115.50
118.00	116.50	117.00	117.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	118.00	116.50
119.00	117.50	118.00	118.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	119.00	117.50
120.00	118.50	119.00	119.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	120.00	118.50
121.00	119.50	120.00	120.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	121.00	119.50
122.00	120.50	121.00	121.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	122.00	120.50
123.00	121.50	122.00	122.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	123.00	121.50
124.00	122.50	123.00	123.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	124.00	122.50
125.00	123.50	124.00	124.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	125.00	123.50
126.00	124.50	125.00	125.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	126.00	124.50
127.00	125.50	126.00	126.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	127.00	125.50
128.00	126.50	127.00	127.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	128.00	126.50
129.00	127.50	128.00	128.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	129.00	127.50
130.00	128.50	129.00	129.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	130.00	128.50
131.00	129.50	130.00	130.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	131.00	129.50
132.00	130.50	131.00	131.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	132.00	130.50
133.00	131.50	132.00	132.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	133.00	131.50
134.00	132.50	133.00	133.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	134.00	132.50
135.00	133.50	134.00	134.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	135.00	133.50
136.00	134.50	135.00	135.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	136.00	134.50
137.00	135.50	136.00	136.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	137.00	135.50
138.00	136.50	137.00	137.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	138.00	136.50
139.00	137.50	138.00	138.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	139.00	137.50
140.00	138.50	139.00	139.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	140.00	138.50
141.00	139.50	140.00	140.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	141.00	139.50
142.00	140.50	141.00	141.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	142.00	140.50
143.00	141.50	142.00	142.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	143.00	141.50
144.00	142.50	143.00	143.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	144.00	142.50
145.00	143.50	144.00	144.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	145.00	143.50
146.00	144.50	145.00	145.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	146.00	144.50
147.00	145.50	146.00	146.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	147.00	145.50
148.00	146.50	147.00	147.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	148.00	146.50
149.00	147.50	148.00	148.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	149.00	147.50
150.00	148.50	149.00	149.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	150.00	148.50
151.00	149.50	150.00	150.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	151.00	149.50
152.00	150.50	151.00	151.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	152.00	150.50
153.00	151.50	152.00	152.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	153.00	151.50
154.00	152.50	153.00	153.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	154.00	152.50
155.00	153.50	154.00	154.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	155.00	153.50
156.00	154.50	155.00	155.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	156.00	154.50
157.00	155.50	156.00	156.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	157.00	155.50
158.00	156.50	157.00	157.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	158.00	156.50
159.00	157.50	158.00	158.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	159.00	157.50
160.00	158.50	159.00	159.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	160.00	158.50
161.00	159.50	160.00	160.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	161.00	159.50
162.00	160.50	161.00	161.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	162.00	160.50
163.00	161.50	162.00	162.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	163.00	161.50
164.00	162.50	163.00	163.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	164.00	162.50
165.00	163.50	164.00	164.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	165.00	163.50
166.00	164.50	165.00	165.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	166.00	164.50
167.00	165.50	166.00	166.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	167.00	165.50
168.00	166.50	167.00	167.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	168.00	166.50
169.00	167.50	168.00	168.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	169.00	167.50
170.00	168.50	169.00	169.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	170.00	168.50
171.00	169.50	170.00	170.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	171.00	169.50
172.00	170.50	171.00	171.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	172.00	170.50
173.00	171.50	172.00	172.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	173.00	171.50
174.00	172.50	173.00	173.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	174.00	172.50
175.00	173.50	174.00	174.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	175.00	173.50
176.00	174.50	175.00	175.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	176.00	174.50
177.00	175.50	176.00	176.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	177.00	175.50
178.00	176.50	177.00	177.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	178.00	176.50
179.00	177.50	178.00	178.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	179.00	177.50
180.00	178.50	179.00	179.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	180.00	178.50
181.00	179.50	180.00	180.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	181.00	179.50
182.00	180.50	181.00	181.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	182.00	180.50
183.00	181.50	182.00	182.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	183.00	181.50
184.00	182.50	183.00	183.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	184.00	182.50
185.00	183.50	184.00	184.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	185.00	183.50
186.00	184.50	185.00	185.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	186.00	184.50
187.00	185.50	186.00	186.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	187.00	185.50
188.00	186.50	187.00	187.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	188.00	186.50
189.00	187.50	188.00	188.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	189.00	187.50
190.00	188.50	189.00	189.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	190.00	188.50
191.00	189.50	190.00	190.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	191.00	189.50
192.00	190.50	191.00	191.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	192.00	190.50
193.00	191.50	192.00	192.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	193.00	191.50
194.00	192.50	193.00	193.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	194.00	192.50
195.00	193.50	194.00	194.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	195.00	193.50
196.00	194.50	195.00	195.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	196.00	194.50
197.00	195.50	196.00	196.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	197.00	195.50
198.00	196.50	197.00	197.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	198.00	196.50
199.00	197.50	198.00	198.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	199.00	197.50
200.00	198.50	199.00	199.50	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	200.00	198.50

More Implicated In Insider Sales Of Japan's Shoji

Agence France-Presse
TOKYO — Japan's latest insider-trading scandal widened Monday, with almost 200 company employees and others now suspected of dumping shares in Nippon Shoji Kaisha Ltd. before the government issued a warning against one of its drugs.

Nippon Shoji, the country's fourth-largest drug wholesaler, announced Sunday in Osaka that 175 employees, including a vice president and other executives, had sold shares in advance of the warning in October 1993.

On Monday, a spokesman for Eisai Co. said 10 of its employees were also suspected of being involved.

The newspaper Asahi Shinbun said Monday that 10 Eisai executives had sold shares hours before the ministry's announcement, having learned of the warning from a facsimile message sent by the company the previous day.

The two companies began marketing a remedy for shingles known as Sorivudine in September 1993.

After several people who had taken the drug at the same time as anti-cancer agents died, the Health and Welfare Ministry issued a warning. The drug was later withdrawn.

Japan's Securities and Exchange

Surveillance Commission declined to comment on the case.

Nippon Shoji said earlier that the 175 employees suspected of insider trading had sold a total of 386,200 shares ahead of the government warning.

At least 23 have admitted selling the shares on the basis of nonpublic information.

A Nippon Shoji executive said, "We have to reconsider our information management systems and worker morality."

The anti-shingles drug has caused at least 15 deaths, and a number of other patients have suffered complications, the ministry said.

Nippon Shoji, which had a sales target of 1.5 billion yen (\$15 million) for the first year of sales, was forced to withdraw the drug from 10,000 hospitals across the country.

Trading in Nippon Shoji shares, listed on the second section of the Osaka Stock Exchange, was suspended after prices fell 6 percent to 3,100 yen on Oct. 12, the day the ministry issued the warning.

After the news of the alleged insider trading, shares of both companies tumbled Monday, with Nippon Shoji losing 80 to close at 1,570 and Eisai dropping 30 to finish at 1,780.

Japanese Brewing: Ups and Downs

Consumption Is Set to Rise as Prices Are Pushed Lower

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Harrison Ford in an airplane. Harrison Ford on a beach. Harrison Ford blown up so large his trademark scar extends for three meters (10 feet) on a billboard over a busy Tokyo intersection.

Harrison Ford is just about everywhere in Japan this month, ushering in summer with one line that his employer hopes will become a mantra for the season:

"Kirin lager beer, please."

Summer is an important time for beer-drinking, and Japan has the fourth-highest per-capita beer consumption in the world. Thirty-five percent of that beer is traditionally consumed in June through August, Anne Wall-Smith, an analyst at Schroder Securities, said.

And despite the country's traditional association with sake, or rice wine, fully 70 percent of the alcohol consumed here is drunk as beer.

This summer should be a good one for Japanese beer sales, quite apart from Mr. Ford's appeal. The forecast is for a hotter season than last year, when unseasonably cool weather combined with Japan's economic slump to edge beer sales lower.

Warmer temperatures will coincide with what appears to be a quickening Japanese recovery to produce a 3 percent to 4 percent rise in beer sales, Miss Wall-Smith said, calling that a "relatively strong" improvement for the industry.

"Since last summer was so bad, you would expect they would have better sales this year," she said.

Analysts say that no matter how good the summer may be, it won't brighten the generally gloomy picture facing Japan's top four brewers. A battle between small

and large retailers has created a hostile marketing environment, and producer prices will be the ultimate casualties.

Japanese beer consumption fell about 1.8 percent in 1993, with Kirin Breweries Co. saying sales fell 1.4 percent and Asahi Breweries Ltd. reporting a decline of 1.9 percent. Sapporo Breweries Ltd. was the only brewery whose sales rose; they were up 3.6 percent. Figures for

retail shops. But chain stores have been muscling into this traditional domain and trimming profit margins to gain market share.

This month, a liquor store owner, Yasuyuki Hara, filed a complaint with Japan's Fair Trade Commission accusing an outlet of a "superstore," Dai-ichi Inc., of selling beer for less than its cost to drive him out of business.

Dai-ichi has been offering cut-rate beer by buying it directly from the brewers rather than going through the country's multilevel distribution system.

And a maverick beverage discounter, Sari Co., a former health-food chain, has been slashing prices on beer to levels that make even Dai-ichi look expensive. A can of domestic beer at Sari costs about 189 yen (\$1.83), 40 yen below the suggested retail price.

Last month, Sari reported a 15 percent increase in parent current profit, to 601 million yen, for the year ended March 31. Sales rose 6.8 percent in the year.

According to Shuichi Shibunuma, an analyst at Morgan Stanley, only 52 percent of "mom-and-pop" stores are still selling beer at the official retail price. The rest have discounted their beer. And of those still selling at the higher price, 16 percent said they believed they would have to slash prices sooner or later or lose their customers.

For now, the discount is being shouldered by retailers. But not for long, analysts say.

"Next year, wholesalers and manufacturers will have to lower their prices and include a rebate," Mr. Shibunuma says. "Retailers will demand it."

But weather predictions can be wrong in both directions: Toshiko Binder, an analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities, says that in March, this summer was expected to be another cool one.

Whatever the weather, beer makers will soon have to lower their prices. Last year, 77.5 percent of the beer sold in Japan was sold at small, independent

private Suntory Ltd. were unavailable. Erko Mizumoto, a spokeswoman for Asahi Breweries, said the company's sales were likely to rise this summer and be up 4 percent for the year. That compares with predictions of a 2 percent rise in 1994 sales at Kirin and 3 percent at Sapporo.

When they reported their 1993 earnings in February, the three breweries all predicted higher profits this year. Kirin forecast a 5.67 percent rise in current profit, compared with 2.1 percent at Asahi and a mere 0.35 percent at Sapporo.

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Floods in South China Close Hundreds of Factories

Bloomberg Business News
HONG KONG — Rising floodwaters have closed hundreds of factories across southern China, spooking foreign investors and fueling concern about inflation in Hong Kong.

The State Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters in Beijing said that Guangxi Province was the worst hit, with floodwaters forcing the closure of more than 300 factories in the cities of Liuzhou and Wuzhou alone.

Week-long heavy rains have caused widespread flooding in Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces. The official China Daily said more than 20 million people had been affected but failed to detail the extent of the damage.

Hong Kong investors are closely following developments in the booming province of Guangdong, where they have invested billions of dollars in thousands of factories.

Herbert Liang, president of the Chinese Manufacturers Association in Hong Kong, said the floods had shut down dozens of factories in northern Guangdong owned by members of his organization.

Worst hit are the cities of Xuqiang, Qingyuan and Yintuk.

"These places are mostly covered with water," Mr. Liang said. "Factories there have all stopped. There's no power, and all the transport has stopped. The situation there is very serious."

Mr. Liang said central Guangdong, including the capital, Guangzhou, and the neighboring cities of Sanshui and Xuhui were all threatened.

"Luckily the flooding has not yet spread to the core of the Pearl River delta, where the majority of Hong Kong manufacturers are located," David Wong, an official at Hong Kong's Trade Development Council, said.

The Hong Kong economy is already

being hurt. Hong Kong's RTHK radio reported that some vegetable prices had doubled and said meat supplies also had been affected.

"The biggest impact for Hong Kong will be inflation," said Ian Perkins, chief economist at the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. "Food's the most volatile component" of the price index, he said, and "if food supplies are affected, we'll be hit down the track."

Hong Kong prices at the end of March were 7.3 percent higher than a year earlier. The Hong Kong government predicts that inflation will reach 8.5 percent for all of 1994.

Guangzhou city officials contacted Monday said river waters were still rising but that the rain had eased.

A forecaster with Hong Kong's Royal Observatory said satellite pictures showed moderate rain was still falling over parts of Guangdong.

Transport links have been cut in

many areas in the five provinces, including the Beijing-Guangzhou rail line, Mr. Liang said.

Separately, China's Xinhua news agency reported Monday that the World Bank had raised its estimate of the size of China's economy by 24 percent after a recalculation of statistics.

The new assessment lifts the estimate of China's annual per-capita gross national product to \$470 from \$380. China now ranks as the world's eighth-largest economy — behind Canada — but remains the 28th poorest, Xinhua said.

U.S. Firms Battle for Bridge Oil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — A bidding battle has erupted between two Texas-based oil companies over the Australian explorer and producer Bridge Oil Ltd.

Directors of Bridge Oil recommended Monday that shareholders accept an offer of 356.7 million Australian dollars (\$262 million), or 85 cents a share, from the U.S. energy group Gentry Acquisition Corp.

Gentry's bid tops an offer of 70 cents a share made last month by Parker & Parsley Petroleum Co., an independent oil and gas company based in Texas.

But Parker & Parsley raised its bid to 80 cents Monday.

"The directors believe that shareholders should accept the Gentry offer, in the absence of another higher offer, and intend to do so in respect of the shares, which they own personally," Colin Burns, the company secretary, said.

Bridge shares closed 9 cents higher at 85 cents Monday and led the list of most active issues on the Australian Stock Exchange.

Bridge has oil and gas interests in Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico as well as in Australia. Bridge's independent financial adviser, Grant Samuel & Associates, values Bridge at between 95 cents and 1.15 dollars a share.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

**For investment
information
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the MONEY REPORT
every Saturday
in the IHT**

Mitsubishi Oil Claims Major Vietnam Strike

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Oil Co. said Monday that its test drilling site off the coast of Vietnam had yielded 10,346 barrels of light crude a day.

According to the company, tests indicate the find could be Southeast Asia's most productive field. Officials said that at its peak, the first well could yield 40,000 barrels a day.

Mitsubishi Oil said it planned to begin production by late 1998.

The discovery was made off Vung Tau and north of the Bach Ho oilfield. Mitsubishi companies control a 51 percent stake in the block, with the remainder held by Japan National Oil Corp.

OIL: Growing Asian Thirst Will Boost World Prices Throughout Decade

Continued from Page 9

ket and business development at the International Petroleum Exchange of London and New York, said Asian demand would account for as much as half the increase in world use of oil by the turn of the century.

He said China is the world's largest potential source of new energy business and would become "the biggest player" in the market for crude oil and refined products.

Mr. Fesharaki and Mr. Schman spoke at an oil conference in Singapore last week co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Oil Daily Group.

Paul D. Mitok, senior oil analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York, said oil prices would continue to strengthen over the next few years as demand cut into available surplus capacity from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

He said world oil demand probably would grow by about 1.5 million barrels a day, or 2.4

percent, this year and would be even greater in 1995-97 as Asian consumption increases and the economic recovery in Western industrial nations gathers steam.

With non-OPEC oil supplies growing by only about 500,000 barrels a day, OPEC will have to export at least 1 million additional barrels of oil daily to keep pace.

Mr. Mitok said all the world's spare productive capacity was in OPEC, although he excluded supplies from Iraq. Its exports have been excluded by a United Nations embargo since its invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

Mr. Mitok said that as global oil demand caught up with available supply, Iraq would have to be brought back into the international market, probably in late 1996 or early 1997.

"The industrial world will need Iraqi oil to avoid oil price increases that could fuel inflation and slow economic growth," he said.

As the spread of industry,

transport and commerce throughout Asia generates increased demand, two of the main Asian oil exporters — China and Indonesia — are becoming net importers while another major consumer, India, faces a rapid rise in its imports.

According to the East-West Center, China will become a net importer for the first time this year. Its oil imports are expected to rise to more than 1.3 million barrels a day by the turn of the century.

Indonesia also is expected to become a net oil importer by the end of the decade, while Indian imports will rise to 1.3 million barrels a day by the end of the 1990s from 560,000 barrels a day in 1992.

Currency appreciation is helping to underpin oil imports by Northeast Asian economies such as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, where the East-West Center expects total import demand to rise to nearly 8 million barrels a day by the end of the decade, a rise of more than a million from 1992.

The Japanese, Taiwanese and South Korean currencies have risen strongly in recent years against the U.S. dollar.

Mr. Fesharaki said that because oil is priced in dollars, the appreciation had made it extremely cheap for these nations. For example, the inflation-adjusted price of oil in 1993 in yen was equal to its price in 1969.

Investment Considered

Indonesia is evaluating five petrochemical and refining projects valued at \$5 billion as part of its new investment commitments, Knight-Ridder reported Monday, based on a dispatch from the OPEC news agency.

Sanyoto Sasrowardoyo, Indonesia's minister for investment development, said the country was more optimistic about new investment commitments after recent deregulation.

Foreign investment plans approved in the first five months of 1994 totaled \$5.1 billion, up 24 percent from the corresponding period of 1993.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	2000	2000	
12000	2400	1900	1900	
11000	2300	1800	1800	
10000	2200	1700	1700	
9000	2100	1600	1600	
8000	2000	1500	1500	
7000	1900	1400	1400	
6000	1800	1300	1300	
5000	1700	1200	1200	
4000	1600	1100	1100	
3000	1500	1000	1000	
2000	1400	900	900	
1000	1300	800	800	
0	1200	700	700	
1994		1994		1994
Exchange		Index		Monday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	6,998.18	6,913.95	-1.27
Singapore	Straits Times	2,294.50	2,308.23	-0.54
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,024.40	2,051.20	-1.31
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,162.05	21,538.30	-1.68
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,885.46	1,888.04	-0.25
Bangkok	SET	1,253.28	1,270.53	-1.26
Seoul	Composite Stock	942.50	926.19	-1.78
Taipei	Weighted Price	8,838.41	8,159.74	-8.57
Manila	PSE	2,854.58	2,882.83	-0.98
Jakarta	Stock Index	475.73	478.55	-0.57
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,072.70	2,103.83	-1.46
Bombay	National Index	2,041.24	2,014.87	+1.31
Sources: Reuters, AFP				

Very briefly:

- The Economic Times said its study showed that net profits for India's companies rose an average 82 percent on the year to April.
- Formosa Plastics Group will launch a worldwide campaign to promote a \$1.5 billion convertible bond issue.
- Vietnam has secured a \$100 million loan from 14 Thai banks and a number of other financial institutions.
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. will spend more than 20 billion yen (\$192 million) to triple its monthly output of thin-film-transistor liquid crystal display units.
- Japan's Fair Trade Commission said an exception to the rule preventing banks from holding more than 5 percent of another company included subsidiaries established to carry out a newly authorized business such as securities.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. hopes to move 300 to 400 conventional ship designers to various new product sections.
- Hitachi Ltd. said production of television frames for sets assembled in the United States would move to Mexico from Malaysia.
- UNUM, an insurance company based in Portland, Maine, said it had received provisional consent from the Ministry of Finance to market its products in Japan.
- Compagnie Generale des Eaux has formed a joint venture with Vietnam's Thanh Long Bridge Construction General Co., Overseas Labor Export Construction Co. and Campeon Bernard-SGE to bid to build the Phu My Bridge.
- Vietnam's Parliament has instructed the cabinet to look for ways to cut the red tape involved in obtaining investment licenses.
- Comalco Ltd. of Australia and Sumitomo Chemical Co. of Japan said they would invest \$237 million to upgrade their aluminum smelter on New Zealand's South Island.
- Liu Chong Hing Bank of Hong Kong intends to sell 100 million new shares at 10 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.29) each in its initial public offering, due to open Thursday.
- Moody's Investors Services Inc. is reviewing its AA-2 rating for Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Japan's third-largest life insurer.

Reuters, AFP, AFX, Bloomberg

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Potsdamer Platz Project

Participation Review for Selecting a Prime Contractor

We are supervising the construction of new city premises on the Potsdamer Platz in Berlin on behalf of Daimler-Benz AG.

There will be a limited invitation to tender for the following services as part of a participation competition under the control of VOB/A.

Turnkey construction of 2 administrative buildings

Data:

	Building 1	Building 2
- Walled-in space, approx.	127.000 m ²	88.000 m ²
- Storey surface area, approx.	31.000 m ²	21.000 m ²
- Façade surface area, approx.	17.000 m ²	10.000 m ²
- Roof surface area, approx.	5.000 m ²	3.000 m ²

The building sponsor reserves the right to select applicants without constraint.

Completion time:
Roughly November 1994 - June 1997

Please enclose the following documents with the application as evidence of capability:

1. Turnover of company in last 3 trading years in relation to comparable services.
2. References with details of contract size and contract dates.
3. Number of employees broken down into occupational category.
4. Available technical resources.

Applications must be sent in writing by 24.6.94 to our company in charge of project control:

DREES & SOMMER AG
Projektmanagement und technische Beratung
Obentrautstraße 72
D-10963 Berlin
Tel: 030/21 50 95-0
Fax: 030/21 50 95-20

Monday's Closing

(Continued)

12 Month	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408	420	432	444	456	468	480	492	504	516	528	540	552	564	576	588	600	612	624	636	648	660	672	684	696	708	720	732	744	756	768	780	792	804	816	828	840	852	864	876	888	900	912	924	936	948	960	972	984	996	1008	1020	1032	1044	1056	1068	1080	1092	1104	1116	1128	1140	1152	1164	1176	1188	1200	1212	1224	1236	1248	1260	1272	1284	1296	1308	1320	1332	1344	1356	1368	1380	1392	1404	1416	1428	1440	1452	1464	1476	1488	1500	1512	1524	1536	1548	1560	1572	1584	1596	1608	1620	1632	1644	1656	1668	1680	1692	1704	1716	1728	1740	1752	1764	1776	1788	1800	1812	1824	1836	1848	1860	1872	1884	1896	1908	1920	1932	1944	1956	1968	1980	1992	2004	2016	2028	2040	2052	2064	2076	2088	2100	2112	2124	2136	2148	2160	2172	2184	2196	2208	2220	2232	2244	2256	2268	2280	2292	2304	2316	2328	2340	2352	2364	2376	2388	2400	2412	2424	2436	2448	2460	2472	2484	2496	2508	2520	2532	2544	2556	2568	2580	2592	2604	2616	2628	2640	2652	2664	2676	2688	2700	2712	2724	2736	2748	2760	2772	2784	2796	2808	2820	2832	2844	2856	2868	2880	2892	2904	2916	2928	2940	2952	2964	2976	2988	3000	3012	3024	3036	3048	3060	3072	3084	3096	3108	3120	3132	3144	3156	3168	3180	3192	3204	3216	3228	3240	3252	3264	3276	3288	3300	3312	3324	3336	3348	3360	3372	3384	3396	3408	3420	3432	3444	3456	3468	3480	3492	3504	3516	3528	3540	3552	3564	3576	3588	3600	3612	3624	3636	3648	3660	3672	3684	3696	3708	3720	3732	3744	3756	3768	3780	3792	3804	3816	3828	3840	3852	3864	3876	3888	3900	3912	3924	3936	3948	3960	3972	3984	3996	4008	4020	4032	4044	4056	4068	4080	4092	4104	4116	4128	4140	4152	4164	4176	4188	4200	4212	4224	4236	4248	4260	4272	4284	4296	4308	4320	4332	4344	4356	4368	4380	4392	4404	4416	4428	4440	4452	4464	4476	4488	4500	4512	4524	4536	4548	4560	4572	4584	4596	4608	4620	4632	4644	4656	4668	4680	4692	4704	4716	4728	4740	4752	4764	4776	4788	4800	4812	4824	4836	4848	4860	4872	4884	4896	4908	4920	4932	4944	4956	4968	4980	4992	5004	50
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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1901	Jan 1		100.00
1902	Jan 1		100.00
1903	Jan 1		100.00
1904	Jan 1		100.00
1905	Jan 1		100.00
1906	Jan 1		100.00
1907	Jan 1		100.00
1908	Jan 1		100.00
1909	Jan 1		100.00
1910	Jan 1		100.00
1911	Jan 1		100.00
1912	Jan 1		100.00
1913	Jan 1		100.00
1914	Jan 1		100.00
1915	Jan 1		100.00
1916	Jan 1		100.00
1917	Jan 1		100.00
1918	Jan 1		100.00
1919	Jan 1		100.00
1920	Jan 1		100.00
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1988	Jan 1		100.00
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1993	Jan 1		100.00
1994	Jan 1		100.00

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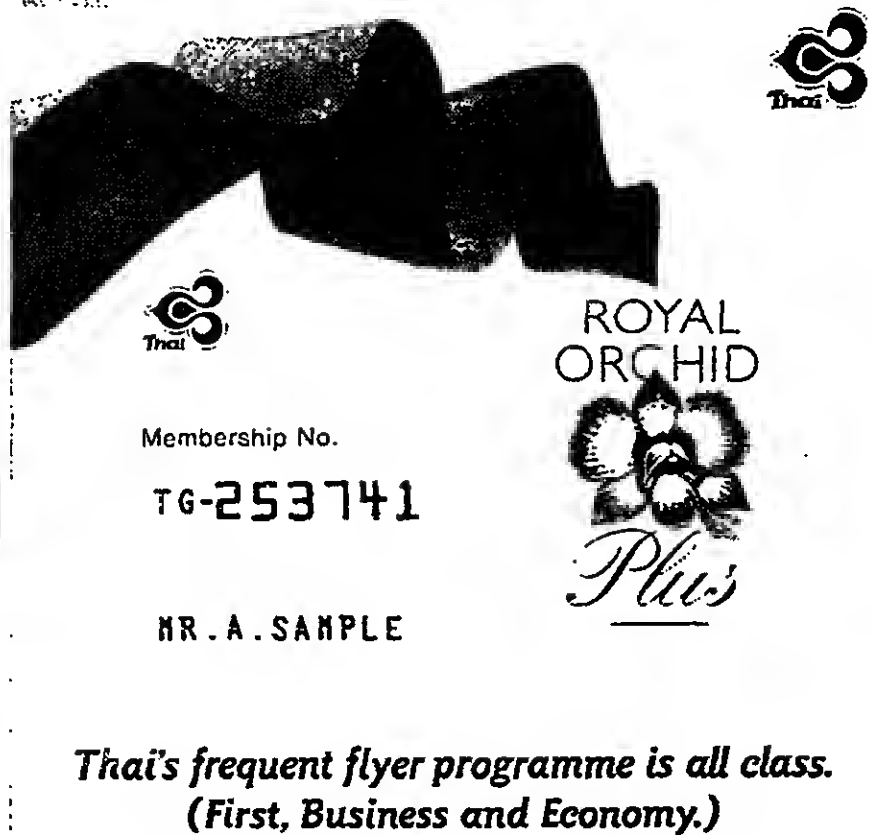
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SPORTS

Gooden Returns To Form as Mets Defeat Marlins

The Associated Press
Dwight Gooden couldn't buy the gift he gave his father. "This made for a special day," said Gooden, who allowed three hits over eight innings in the New York Mets' 6-1 victory over the Florida Marlins on Sunday in Miami.

NL ROUNDUP

"It was nice knowing he was out there, that he was able to make it."

"No, I didn't buy him anything for Father's Day," he added. "I think this will do."

Gooden, who missed nearly two months because of ligament damage to his right hip, picked up his first victory since April 16 against Houston, walked one and struck out six.

He returned on June 9, but lost his next two outings. But on Sunday, with his father, Dan, in Joe Robbie Stadium to see him pitch for the first time in six years, Gooden looked like the pitcher who has won at least 15 games six times in his career.

"I still think I'm just as good of a pitcher as I was before," Gooden said. "I'm a smarter pitcher than I was six or seven years ago. For me, the key is focusing on every hitter. When I was younger, I guess I could get away with not doing that."

Dan Gooden, 66, has been unable to see his son pitch since 1988 because of poor health, including a kidney ailment and five operations related to a recent hip replacement. The elder Gooden, who walks with the aid of crutches, was able to make the trip to Miami from his home in Tampa along with the parents of the Marlins' right fielder, Gary Sheffield, who is Dwight Gooden's nephew and Dan's grandson.

Greg Colburn accounted for Florida's only run off Gooden with a home run in the second.

"He probably threw more explosive fastballs the last time out," said the Mets' manager, Dallas Green. "Seeing him again, I know it's on target. What I really liked about him tonight was his breaking stuff. It was more dominant than before. From the second inning on, he was really in rhythm."

New York scored two runs in the first off Charlie Hough, whose knuckleball was all over the place. Hough, who threw a five-hit shutout in his last outing, left in the third with Florida trailing, 4-0. He walked six and hit two batters.

Cubs 10, Giants 6: Shawn Dunston homered on the first pitch of the game and added a solo shot in the fifth inning as Chicago won at Candlestick Park. Kevin Foster, traded from Philadelphia to the Cubs for Shawn Eskin, earlier this season, won his first major league game. He gave up five runs and six hits in 5 1/2 innings.

Dodgers 7, Rockies 3: Mike Piazza hit a grand slam and tied a career high with five RBIs in Los Angeles. Piazza singled home the game's first run in the sixth off Kevin Ritz. In the seventh, he connected against Kent Bottenfield for his second career slam and 15th homer of the season.

Pedro Astacio gave up just two hits and an unearned run before tiring in the ninth.

Padres 5, Astros 1: Tony Gwynn hit a disputed three-run homer and Scott Sanders struck out a career-high 11 in San Diego. Gwynn's eighth homer put the Padres ahead, 4-1, in the fifth. Terry Collins, the Astros' manager, argued in vain that the ball had bounced off the top of the center-field fence and caromed back into play.

Brian Williams was the victim of five unearned runs and had his four-game winning streak stopped.

Phillies 13, Expos 0: In Montreal, pitcher Bobby Munoz had three hits and his first two major-league RBIs, and Darren Daulton homered as Philadelphia completed a three-game sweep.

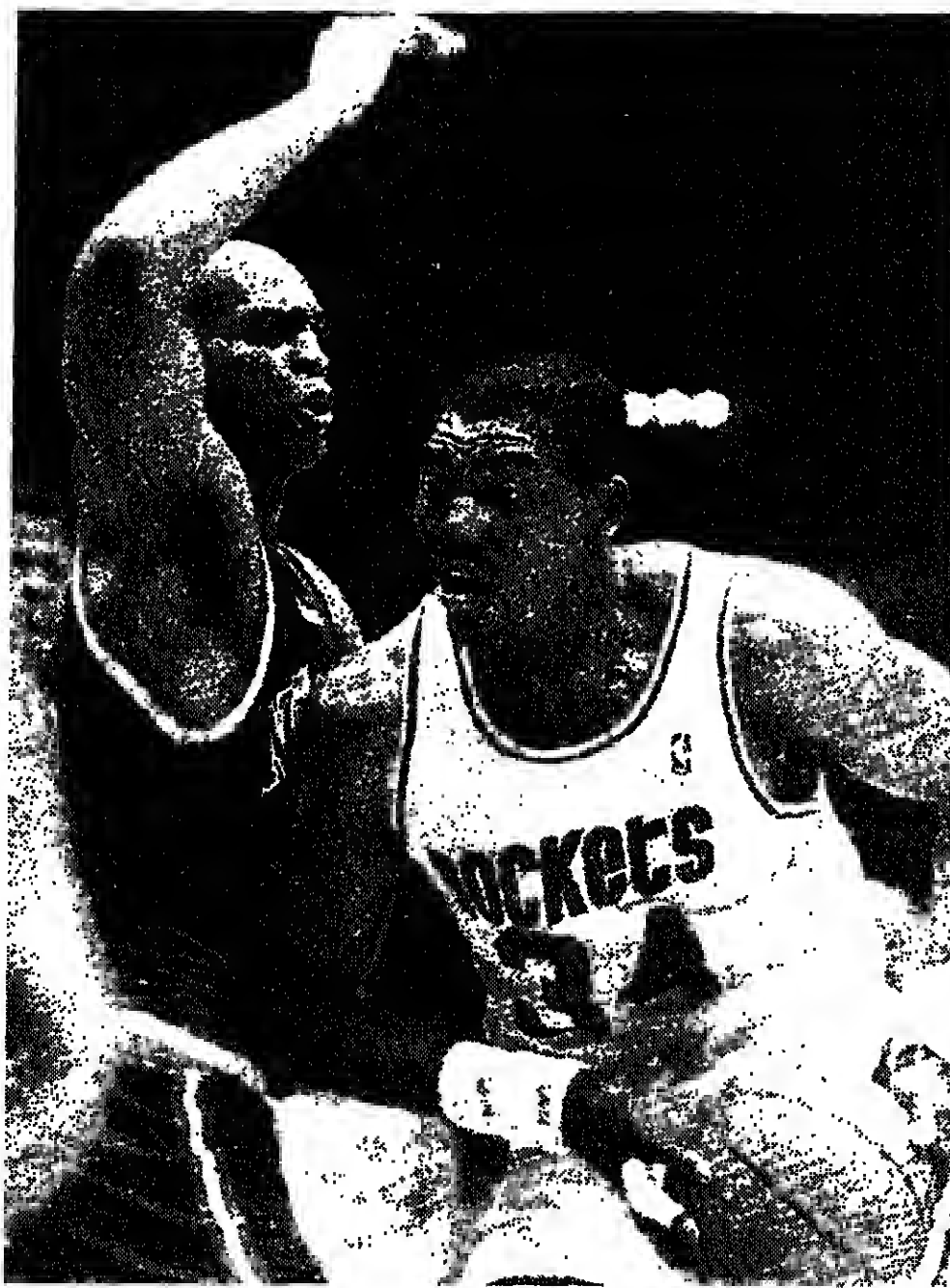
Daulton hit his 14th homer, added an RBI double and scored three times as the Phillies roughed up Jeff Fassero, who came within one out of a no-hitter in his last outing.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Reds 12, Braves 4: Cincinnati had a team-record four home runs in the first inning and routed the Braves in Atlanta for the second straight day. The Braves, with the lowest ERA and best record in the majors, were pounded 16-0 Saturday.

The Reds got 20 hits in that game, and got 20 more Sunday, including homers by Hal Morris, Kevin Mitchell, Jeff Branson and Eddie Taubensee in a seven-run first inning.

Pirates 3, Cardinals 2: Zane Smith pitched seven strong innings in 101-degree heat (38 degrees centigrade) at Busch Stadium in St. Louis. Orlando Merced and Jeff King homered leading off the seventh against Vicente Palacios, giving Pittsburgh a 3-1 lead.



The Rockets' Hakeem Olajuwon driving against John Starks of the Knicks in Game 6 in Houston.

Rockets Defeat Knicks To Even NBA Final, 3-3

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — In the bedlam that engulfed the Summit after the Houston Rockets' 86-84 victory over the New York Knicks in Game 6 of the NBA finals, a league official quietly walked out of a side entrance with the Lawrence O'Brien trophy — which is given to the league champion — under wraps.

The trophy will be back again on Wednesday, but now, thanks to Hakeem Olajuwon, there's some question as to who will be the recipient.

After evening the best-of-seven series at 3-3 behind Olajuwon, the Rockets believe the National Basketball Association's reigning most valuable player will lead them to their first title in Game 7 on Wednesday. Olajuwon scored a game-high 30 points and made a pair of critical defensive plays, deflecting a game-winning three-point attempt by the Knicks' John Starks at the buzzer just 40 seconds after stealing a pass from Starks to Patrick Ewing.

"He's one game away from the world championship," said the Houston guard Sam Cassell. "I think he'll bring his best game and when he does, we're unstoppable."

It was Olajuwon who, moments after stealing Starks' attempted pass to Ewing, gave Houston an 86-82 lead with two free throws with 39.3 seconds to play. The sequence set the crowd off on what proved to be a premature celebration, for seven seconds after a Knicks timeout, Anthony Mason hit a short baseline jump shot to cut

the deficit to two. Then, unable to get a good shot off, the Rockets' Kenny Smith missed a leaping jumper that barely beat the 24-second clock. New York rebounded and called time out with 7.6 seconds left.

Two seconds after play resumed, the Rockets — with just three team fouls against them — fouled Starks, forcing New York inbounds once again. As expected, New York once again gave the ball to Starks, who had scored a team-high 27 points, including 16 in the fourth quarter. Ewing set a pick for Starks but Olajuwon switched over, extending his hand and sending the shot off course.

"That was the game plan, to switch on the pick-and-roll," said Olajuwon, who played with five fouls over the final 6:10. "I was just trying to get close to the ball."

"I recovered just enough to make him change his shot and I got a piece of the ball."

In the fourth quarter, Olajuwon had eight points, three rebounds, two blocked shots and his crucial steal, but as good as he was, Olajuwon wasn't the only reason why the Rockets forced the first championship series Game 7 since the Los Angeles Lakers beat Detroit in 1989. The Rockets limited the Knicks to 38 percent shooting and their bench outscored New York's, 25-7.

Smith, who had been virtually buried on Houston's bench down the stretch for most of the series, not only played the final 6:47, but also hit a 3-point basket with 3:18 remaining, giving Houston an 84-77 advantage. It

was just the fourth 3-pointer of the series for Smith, who had made 10 in the Rockets' five-game Western Conference finals victory over Utah.

Smith's shot also sent the Summit crowd of 16,611 into hysteria, but Starks quickly silenced it, scoring on a driving layup and hitting his fifth three-pointer of the game to make the score 84-82. At that point, it looked — even to the Houston players — as if the veteran guard, who scored 11 points in the fourth quarter of each of the previous two games, would once again lead the Knicks to victory down the stretch.

"You were just watching him going, 'Somebody please guard him, don't let him get a shot off or at least foul him hard and let him know you're there,'" said the Houston forward Robert Horry.

After the game, Starks, upset over his late-game turnover and missed shot, would not comment. Nearby, however, sat his teammate Derek Harper.

"Now it's about who's going to step up and win a championship ring," he said. "There's pressure on them, there's pressure on us. Game 7 will probably come down to the last minute — and the Knicks will come out on top."

That certainly wasn't the sentiment in the Houston locker room.

"No team is going to lay down and give a team a chance to win a championship on their home court," said Horry. "We didn't do it in the sixth game and I don't suppose we'll do it in Game 7."

Athletics Slash Rangers' Lead in West

The Associated Press

The Oakland Athletics are in contention in the American League West after closing the gap on first-place Texas to 6 1/2 games in the past week.

"That is a helluva road trip," Manager Tony La Russa said Sunday after the Athletics beat the Rangers 5-0 to complete an

AL ROUNDUP

8-2 road trip. "It was outstanding and that keeps your heart beating."

Steve Ontiveros, who sat out the 1992 season and spent most of last season in the minors, pitched six shutout innings.

"I'm exhausted but I'm a happy exhausted," said Ontiveros, who has allowed one earned run in 22 1/3 innings. "To sweep this team here with the guys they have in their lineup isn't easy. We're pumped. We're playing good ball."

Ontiveros allowed three hits before he experienced tightness in his right groin.

Billy Taylor and Dave Leiper finished the four-hitter against the Rangers.

Ruben Sierra went 2-for-4 with a homer and two RBIs for the A's, who have a season-high six-game winning streak. Oakland, which trailed Texas by 13 games on June 13, now returns home for nine straight.

Texas, clinging to a two-game lead over second-place Seattle, has lost six straight and finished a 14-game homestand at 5-9.

Royals 12, Mariners 9: In Kansas City, Missouri, Greg Gagne hit an inside-the-park homer off center fielder Quinn Mack's glove in a seven-run seventh. Mack was playing center field because Ken Griffey was used as designated hitter.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Tigers 3, Blue Jays 1: Greg Gehr got the victory in Detroit, pitching into the eighth in the second start of his career. He allowed six hits in 7 1/2 innings, walked two and struck out a career-high seven.

White Sox 7, Angels 1: In Chicago, Scott Sanderson had a no-hitter through 6 1/2 innings and finished with a three-hitter. Ron Karkovice had a three-run homer and four RBIs and Frank Thomas drove in a run with a triple, his first since 1992.

Brewers 10, Yankees 7: Greg Vaughn homered twice, Matt Mieske hit a two-run homer and Kevin Seaver drove in three runs in a 3 1/2-hour game played in 96-degree heat (35 degrees centigrade) in New York.

Twins 10, Orioles 4: In Baltimore, Pat Meares hit his first two career home runs for Minnesota after going 498 at-bats without one. "I was shocked," Manager Tom Kelly admitted. "Everybody was. Weren't you?"

Indians 6, Red Sox 3: Jack Morris got his 250th career victory and Cleveland won its 18th straight home game, coming from behind to beat the skidding Red Sox. Boston has lost 11 straight games — its longest losing streak since 1933.

Cleveland's streak at Jacobs Field is the best in the majors since Boston won a record 24 straight at Fenway Park in 1988.

Seeking a Boost, Giants Sign Strawberry for Season

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Darrell Strawberry needed a place to play and the San Francisco Giants needed a right fielder. So they made a deal.

Strawberry signed with the Giants on Sunday, six weeks after his release from a drug treatment center and four weeks after being waived by the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"There's a risk when you get up in the morning; life is a risk," said Bob Quinn, the general manager of the Giants. "We're willing to take whatever risk is involved because we're convinced that this man is ready to turn his life around and play good solid baseball for the Giants."

Quinn said the Giants hoped to have Strawberry in right field by the All-Star break next month to replace Willie McGee, out for the season with a ruptured Achilles tendon. The team is hoping the eight-time All-Star can regain his form and revive the team's slumping offense, ranked among the worst in the majors.

Strawberry, 32, was signed to a contract for the rest of the 1994 season, Quinn said. Financial terms were not disclosed. The troubled outfielder, who was released by the Dodgers on May 25, will not be available for comment until later this month, Quinn said.

SIDELINES

Boxer Morrison Charged in Assault

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — Tommy Morrison, former holder of the WBO heavyweight title, was arrested after allegedly punching a man outside police headquarters.

Morrison had just posted bond for a friend, arrested in an earlier disturbance, when he got into an argument with a man going down for someone in the same disturbance, a police spokesman said. Morrison was charged with nonaggravated assault and released on bond.

In December, Morrison was charged with public intoxication and assault involving a University of Iowa student at an Iowa City restaurant. He pleaded guilty and paid about \$300 in fines, but denied the allegations.

Record for Kiwi Cricketer at Lord's

LONDON (AFP) — Dion Nash of New Zealand on Monday became the first cricketer to score 50 and take 10 wickets in a Test match at the Lord's cricket ground.

The Kiwi all-rounder wrote himself into the record books just before the tea interval by taking the vital wicket of Alec Stewart. Nash, who scored his maiden Test half-century on Friday and took six wickets in England's first innings, sparked Kiwi dreams of a first victory at Lord's from the third over of the final day.

He removed England captain Michael Atherton for 33, Bryan Young taking a fine catch at second slip. Five balls later Nash trapped Graham Gooch in front for a duck.

Body Found in Norwegian Mountains

OSLO (AFP) — The body of a man believed to be the brother of the Norwegian skier Vegard Ulvang, Kjetil Ulvang, was found in Fiskevannet in northern Norway, the police said Monday.

Kjetil Ulvang, 32, often trained with Vegard and was his physiotherapist. He disappeared while jogging in the mountains during bad weather conditions in October. Several thousand people were involved in the original search, which was called off because of heavy snowfall.

Vegard Ulvang, who won a silver medal at the Lillehammer Winter Olympics in the 4x10 cross-country relay, had said his skiing was affected by the disappearance of his brother. Ninety people participated in the renewed search on Sunday and were helped by military helicopters.

For the Record

Bruce Hurst, struggling in his comeback attempt with the Texas Rangers, has retired. Hurst, 36, was 2-1 with a 7.11 ERA in eight starts this season; he was 145-113 with a 3.92 ERA in 15 seasons, (AP)

The Riddick Bowe-Larry Donald heavyweight fight at Hollywood Park in California on July 15 has been canceled. Hampered by back spasms, Bowe also was forced to cancel a June 11 fight in Las Vegas with Buster Mathis Jr. (LAT)

Quotable

• The Yogi Berra file: "I get up at 6 a.m., no matter what time it is."

• C.W. Nevins of the San Francisco Chronicle on Barry Switzer, coach of the Dallas Cowboys: "Somewhere, Tom Landry has just decided that he will skip dinner and is going to lie down for a while."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	27	27	.500
Baltimore	27	27	.500
Detroit	24	32	.432
Seattle	24	32	.432
Toronto	21	35	.375
Central Division			
Cleveland	40	25	.615
Minnesota	37	28	.569
Chicago	35	30	.541
Kansas City	31	34	.476
Milwaukee	21	44	.323
West Division			
Texas	31	28	.524
Seattle	29	30	.492
California	28	31	.476
Oakland	25	34	.424
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	43	22	.662
Madison	40	25	.615
Philadelphia	38	27	.583
Pittsburgh	34	31	.523
New York	32	34	.485
Central Division			
Chicago	38	30	.561
St. Louis	33	35	.485
Pittsburgh	32	36	.471
Cincinnati	29	39	.429
Los Angeles	28	40	.412
San Francisco	27	41	.397
San Diego	26	42	.382
Sunday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Toronto	001 000 000-1 7 0	001 000 000-1 7 0	
Detroit	111 000 000-3 7 0	001 000 000-1 7 0	
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
San Francisco	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
San Diego	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Atlanta	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Madison	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
New York	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Chicago	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
San Francisco	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	
San Diego	000 000 000-0 0 0	000 000 000-0 0 0	

BASEBALL			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	27	27	.500
Baltimore	27	27	.500
Detroit	24	32	.432
Seattle	24	32	.432
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FOOTBALL

National Football League

MINNESOTA—Signed Ray Barker and James Harris, defensive ends; Lamar McQuinn, safety; Elmer Tunsala, defensive tackle; Marlin Davis, cornerback; and Andrew Jones, tight end. Wounded Martin, wide receiver.

NEW ORLEANS—Agreed to terms with Eric Decker, offensive tackle.

WASHINGTON—Signed Leonard Markoff, defensive end; Bobby Williams, defensive back; in a multi-year contract, and Matt Elchert, tight end, in a 1-year contract.

IRVING, running back, to 1-year deal.

HOCKEY

Millennial Hockey League

TORONTO—Signed Ryan Pat Burns coach, in 2-year contract.

VANCOUVER—Signed Steve Burns, right wing, to a 2-year contract, retroactive designation of 1999-2000.

COLLEGE

METRO ATLANTIC ATHLETIC CONFERENCE—Added women's lacrosse as a nonrevenue sport.

ALABAMA—Named Tom Fitzpatrick men's assistant basketball coach.

BRANDEIS—Hired Steve Dickerson men's basketball coach, to replace coach, and Dom Finnell assistant coach.

BOSTON COLLEGE—Named Jerry York basketball coach.

CANISUS—Extended contract of John Biele, men's basketball coach, through year 2000.

CITrus—Hired Randy Cooper, assistant basketball coach, retroactive.

COLGATE—Named Nadine Mustrova women's assistant basketball coach.

FLORIDA ST.—Named Jonelle Patti, women's assistant basketball coach.

FRANKLIN—Named Lisa Mahon women's basketball coach.

INTER-M—Hired Ambler, men's basketball coach, to take leave leave for the 1999-2000 season. Marnit Bird Szwarcow, acting men's basketball coach.

METRO—Named Chris Walters female coach.

LIPSICOMD—Named Tom Kelsey men's assistant basketball coach.

MINNETONKA—Hired Dan Osafoutw assistant director, effective Aug.

MCCLEGGIE ST.—Named Richard Martorelli men's basketball coach.

MISSOURI—Named Tim Jamison basketball coach.

MARY—Named Scott Perry Martini deputy director of athletics.

NORTHWESTERN—Named Shawn Persh men's assistant basketball coach.

OKLAHOMA STATE—Hired, men's lacrosse coach, resigned.

PITTSBURGH—Named Steve Lewis coach for the men's and women's track programs.

QUEENS—Named Piuscile Public women's volleyball coach.

RICE—Named Jan Prather full-time assistant basketball coach.

ROTCES—Hired John Johnson, men's tennis coach, retired. Jan Unper, women's golf coach, resigned.

CRICKET

NEW ZEALAND TEST

England vs. New Zealand, Friday Day Sunday, in London

New Zealand 30 innings: 21-5 dec. (48 overs)

Score of 100-0

England 20 innings: 219-5

SPORTS WORLD CUP

O. J.'s Last Run Gives Cup Visitors a Lesson in American Values

International Herald Tribune

BOSTON — The rest of the planet arrived with great ideas of influencing America with soccer. The World Cup was supposed to develop a colony here, but already the idea is beginning to backfire. At the moment, it looks as if everyone was brought to attend a seminar.

The future was sprung upon them in the lull of Friday night, after Germany's opening victory and a

IAN THOMSEN

2-2 draw between Spain and South Korea. The people who run and profit from the World Cup had anticipated that soccer would be seeping into the American consciousness, but the truth is that soccer is boring. So is basketball; so, even, is American football. Although it was the vehicle for O. J. Simpson's stardom, a truth about America, which the soccer people have never understood in all of their failed efforts to make it popular here, is that every Ameri-

can sport orbits its stars. For the cynically bigger world of marketing and communications, O. J. Simpson sacrificed hugely to prove just that point.

Imagine how it was across America on Friday night, as a majority of the estimated 1.5 million foreigners visiting the United States for the World Cup saw their American hosts mesmerized by the white Ford Bronco touring the California freeways ahead of a passive police escort, and the idea that an American hero might play himself live on national television. For the visitors, it truly was a crash-course in the values of American society.

Several foreign journalists said they were mystified by this experience. It didn't matter that they knew little about O. J. Simpson — he was more familiar to some as a bit actor in the movies than as the most graceful and charismatic of American football players. What they repeated, over and over, was that "this would never happen in my country."

Helicopters carrying TV crews, live TV images, a retired athlete's teammates trying to convince him via commercial radio to give himself up — this is

unimaginable in Germany or Spain or South Korea. Around Los Angeles, the police blocked citizens from driving public roads because, basically, an American star was threatening to kill himself.

The manhunt that once was the domain of the police had now become a public exercise, gratuitously so. Such efforts used to be conducted in secret whenever possible, but now the public becomes involved — not for the sake of justice but for the value of entertainment. There probably will be more such exercises — copcat fugitives on their cellular phones, alerting the police and the media to get those helicopters airborne — and all sorts of other unimaginable derivatives as television and the public lock into this hot box-office formula.

It is a market that has not hit Europe, but it's coming. It's coming because all the world's key media players here escorting their prized possession, the World Cup, have been blown away by the audience reaction to the Simpson saga.

Its most compelling facet was not the murders of the star's ex-wife and a friend, but the televised

chase of the star himself. It is a uniquely American story, for in this country the most marketable athletes are depicted as being pure and exemplifying the finest competitive values. The rest of the world understands that low-paid referees are bribed occasionally and that games can be fixed by two or three key players. In America, it is social gospel that bribery and fixing are inconceivable in professional sport — as inconceivable, revealingly, as the double-murder charge faced by Simpson.

So O. J. has fallen from a much greater — and much more compelling — height than most of his peers around the world could fall. Nonetheless, it provides a universal perspective on television. The U.S. network NBC cut away from the National Basketball Association Finals periodically in order to show pictures of the car carrying Simpson down the highway. The NBA Finals are among the most exciting events on U.S. television, but as far as live broadcasting is concerned, it was only a basketball game; it had nothing over O. J.

Live television learned Friday night to capture the

potential of death and make it surreal, so that people jumped out of their cars and cheered O. J. on as he drove past them contemplating suicide. Live broadcast influenced those people to act grotesquely, to play out a role for the sake of the unliking television helicopters hovering ahead. For the larger audience watching at home, it was theater.

There already had been a feeling that the world's largest sports event would dissipate within America. Now, for this explosive week at least, the attempts to place soccer here seem suddenly, utterly backward. Even if soccer makes it permanently in America, it will be just another game alongside of basketball and baseball and the sport our hero once played. This is exciting new ground. The private life of a star can be much more intriguing — and can now be more accessible — than the work he was hired to do.

The people in the television business around the world will take this revelation home. They came here to bring the game of soccer to America, but, compared to the last open-field run of O. J. Simpson, the game is dull.

Brazil: Can 1970-Style Spirit Produce a Winner?

Reuters

PALO ALTO, California — Mario Zagalo, the man who coached Brazil to its World Cup victory in 1970, believes the current team has the same great spirit as the team of 24 years ago.

"It's a well-balanced side in attack and defense. It has the same spirit as the 1970 team," he said after Brazil trained at Stanford Stadium near San Francisco, where it was to begin its World Cup campaign against Russia on Monday.

Zagalo, now 62, is working as assistant to Coach Carlos Alberto Parreira. His words and the air of confidence in the Brazilian camp are a warning to the rest of the world.

Zagalo wouldn't compare the current squad specifically with the great 1970 side, which included Pelé, Tostão, Rivelino and Jairzinho and which is considered by many to be the greatest soccer team ever.

"You cannot compare today's soccer with the soccer that was played 20 years ago," he said. "In 1970, Brazil played in a 4-5-1 formation and now it is playing 4-4-2. The formation is similar but soccer now involves a greater amount of physical strength and speed."

Zagalo also declined to say whether he thought Brazil would win the World Cup for the first time since 1970.

But he made clear that the thinking behind the current team revolved around his friendship with Parreira and a meeting of two minds.

"We have the same mentality," Zagalo said. "We are two people but we share the same ideas."

Zagalo and Parreira have resumed an old partnership, but the roles have been reversed — Parreira worked as physiotherapist under Zagalo with the 1970 squad and again with the 1974 team, which finished fourth.



The Brazilians were in demand, but a cup official turned away a crowd at the team's closed-door practice in Stanford, California.

The two also worked together in the mid-1970s coaching Kuwait's national team, which Parreira led to the World Cup finals in 1982 after Zagalo returned to Brazil to coach the Botafogo team.

After a spell with Saudi Arabia, Zagalo guided the United Arab Emirates to qualification for the World Cup finals in 1990. But it was Parreira who stepped into his friend's shoes and led the Emirates at those finals.

It was not surprising, then, when the Brazilian soccer federation called on Zagalo to be the technical coordinator to the Brazilian team under Parreira.

"The federation turned to us again," Zagalo said, "and here we are."

More than anyone else, they should know that nothing less than winning the tournament will satisfy Brazil's fans and soccer federation — as they learned in 1974.

On Sunday, Parreira selected the central defender Márcio Santos to replace the injured Ricardo Gomes against Russia.

Santos, who plays for the French League team Bordeaux, won his place in Monday's Group B match in San Francisco over Aldair, who plays for AS Roma, and Santos expected to play in the center of the defense alongside Ricardo Rocha.

Gomes, the team captain and the first-choice central defender, was ruled out of the

World Cup finals last week after he injured a leg muscle during a warm-up match.

Leonardo, as expected, was named left back because Branco is still recovering from a back injury. The striker Romário has recovered from a leg muscle injury and will line up alongside Bebeto in attack.

The team will be captained by midfielder Rai.

A Bad Start, Pelé Says
Pelé says he fears for Latin American soccer after Mexico became the third team to lose its opening World Cup match to a European team. Reuters reported from Washington.

"I am a little worried about the Latin teams — we started with the defeat of Bolivia and

then came Colombia and Mexico," the great Brazilian said after the Mexicans lost, 1-0, to Norway.

"It only remains for Brazil to play," he said, apparently forgetting Argentina, which plays Greece on Tuesday.

Pelé said Mexico had played too defensively.

But he said that a defeat in the first round was no disaster and that Colombia, a team he rated as the best in South America, was still on course to reach the second round. Colombia lost, 3-1, to Romania on Saturday, and Bolivia lost, 1-0, to Germany on Friday.

"Often it's best to start with a defeat because then things can be ironed out before it's too late."

Oil-Rich Saudis May Not Win, But They're Not Soccer-Poor

Kingdom Has Spent Freely to Build National Program

By William Gildea

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia faced the powerful Netherlands team late Monday in what all but the most passionate Saudi supporters viewed as virtually a mission impossible.

This is the Saudis' first appearance in the World Cup finals, and the Saudi Arabian players lack the experience of having played on top professional clubs in Europe. Until recently, when government policy was changed, Saudi players were not authorized to leave the country to play professionally.

"I am excited as a Saudi person that our national team has made it to the World Cup for the first time," said Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi ambassador to the United States and a soccer fan who led a small group of Saudi rosters at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington. "On the other hand, we are excited because we are beginning to see our investment in our team paying off."

The oil-rich kingdom has spent freely on its top soccer athletes and youth athletics on all levels throughout the country. "When I grew up, I played soccer barefoot in the sand in the desert," said Prince Bandar.

Not that the prince, 45, grew up impoverished. He's the nephew of King Fahd and the grandson of the founder and first king of modern Saudi Arabia.

Still, there were almost no fields to play on until the government began to emphasize athletics. Now the country is dotted with soccer fields and state-of-the-art stadiums. Prince Bandar calls sports a "positive" activity for Saudi youth and on the international level "a benign form of diplomacy."

"Your Ping-Pong team went to China, and the rest is histo-

ry," said the prince, referring to a visit by a U.S. team in the early 1970s before the Nixon administration's rapprochement with China.

"In 1985, his majesty authorized a Saudi team to go to China and we didn't have diplomatic relations. And to Russia. Today we have diplomatic relations with both countries."

Even if that is a bit of an oversimplification, foreign athletes can be welcome ambassadors. U.S. soccer fans treated the Saudis royally during train-

ing and two exhibition games — one a 0-0 tie with the Americans — in New Jersey before the Saudi Arabian team set up headquarters last week in Washington.

"The players were really surprised by the welcome — they have been touched by it," Prince Bandar said.

He expected thousands of neutral fans to root for his desert kingdom. "Americans are very competitive, but able to support the underdog at the same time," he said.

The prince first came to the United States in 1970 for training as a military pilot. He'd received a classic royal education in Saudi Arabia, then graduated from Cranwell, the British Royal Air Force college. He arrived at Love Field in Dallas.

"There was a great commotion in the airport," he recalled.

"At the time I didn't have the foggiest notion about American football. I asked somebody what was happening. 'Is it a demonstration?' No, they said, the Cowboys are coming."

"I thought, I am to be the luckiest man in the world," he added. "I am going to meet a genuine cowboy. I was thinking of John Wayne. All of a sudden I saw all these big people moving toward me and they passed by me and that was all. I said, 'Where are the cowboys?'"

"Somebody explained, 'Those were the Cowboys, the football players.'"

The prince said, "After that, when I was in training, one of my American colleagues asked me, 'What is your favorite football team?' The only team I could think of was the Cowboys. From that date I started learning about American football."

One of the world's richest men, Prince Bandar now hobnobs with Jerry Jones, the Cowboys' owner. He was Jones' guest when the Cowboys won the Super Bowl in January 1993, and two of his seven children were Jones' guests at the Cowboys' repeat Super Bowl victory this year.

"When they were 1 and 15, I was still hanging in there," the prince said. "I am their number one international cheerleader."

"All this security, your see around here, that's to protect me from Redskins fans," he said with a laugh.

The prince acknowledged that Saudi Arabia's World Cup players had received perks in the form of substantial gifts. Money and cars reportedly have been lavished on them.

"Gifts are part of our culture," the prince said. "It's not good or bad — it's different. It's a sign of appreciation. I can assure you that our athletes are no more pampered than the Dallas Cowboys."

Switzerland and the United States, Switzerland and the United States each have 1 point after playing to a 1-1 draw on Saturday.

Raducioiu is another Romanian who has benefited from the fall of communism in his country. He now plays professionally for AC Milan, the champion of the Italian League.

Bogdan Sticles, the goalkeeper in Saturday's match, made several spectacular saves, and stopped three shots from point-blank range. He faced 19 shots from the Colombians, but only allowed one goal, on a header

by Adolfo Valencia off a corner kick.

"Our team played very intelligent," said Anghel Iordanescu, Romania's coach. "We played tactically very well. We knew to stay close to their players and to cover the spaces."

In recent weeks, Colombia had emerged as a dark-horse favorite to advance to the next round. A number of experts, including Pelé, predicted the Colombians would make it to the final. The Colombians have the talent, but the Romanians exposed several weaknesses on Saturday.

The Romanians showed the poise necessary to beat a faster Colombian team that was trying to force the attack all afternoon. And, at least for 90 minutes, the Romanians proved that they could be one of the

WORLD CUP SCHEDULE AND RESULTS

Sunday's Match Results

Sweden 2, Cameroon 2
Scorers: Sweden—Sten Larsson (81), Martin Dahlin (75); Cameroon—David Empe (79), Francis Dima (79), Brice (79)
Referee: Alberto Tejada Noriega (Peru)
Yellow cards: Sweden—Martin Dahlin (72), Cameroon—Emile Aboum (51)
Norway 1, Mexico 0
Scorer: Kjetil Rekdal (83)
Referee: Sander Puhl (Hungary)
Yellow cards: Norway—Knut Lunde (77), Oyvind Loe (77); Mexico—Claudio Suarez (83)

FIRST ROUND

Three points awarded for a victory

GROUP A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Romania	1	0	3	1	3	3
Switzerland	1	0	1	1	1	3
United States	0	0	1	1	1	1
Colombia	0	1	0	1	2	0

Saturday, June 18

At Fort Worth, Texas

Switzerland 1, United States 1, tie

At Pasadena, Calif.

Romania 2, Colombia 1

Wednesday, June 22

At Fort Worth, Texas

Colombia vs. Switzerland, 2:05 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

Romania at United States, 2:05 GMT

At Fort Worth, Texas

Switzerland vs. Colombia, 2:05 GMT

GROUP B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Cameroon	2	0	1	2	1	5
Sweden	0	0	1	2	2	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sunday, June 19

At Pasadena, Calif.

Cameroon 2, Sweden 2, tie

Monday, June 20

At Fort Worth, Texas

Brazil vs. Russia, 2:05 GMT

Friday, June 24

At Fort Worth, Texas

Brazil vs. Cameroon, 2:05 GMT

At Fort Worth, Texas

Sweden vs. Russia, 2:35 GMT

Tuesday, June 28

At Fort Worth, Texas

Russia vs. Cameroon, 2:05 GMT

At Fort Worth, Texas

Brazil vs. Sweden, 2:05 GMT

Friday, June 17

At Chicago

Germany 1, Bolivia 0

Spain 2, South Korea 2, tie

Tuesday, June 21

At Chicago

Germany vs. Spain, 2:05 GMT

Thursday, June 23

At Fort Worth, Texas

South Korea vs. Bolivia, 2:35 GMT

Monday, June 27

At Chicago

Bolivia vs. Spain, 2:05 GMT

At Fort Worth, Texas

Germany vs. South Korea, 2:05 GMT

GROUP C

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tuesday, June 21

At Fort Worth, Texas

Argentina vs. Greece, 1:35 GMT

At Dallas

Nigeria vs. Bulgaria, 2:35 GMT

Saturday, June 25

At Fort Worth, Texas

Argentina vs. Nigeria, 2:05 GMT

Sunday, June 26

At Chicago

Bulgaria vs. Greece, 1:35 GMT

Thursday, June 30

At Fort Worth, Texas

Greece vs. Nigeria, 2:35 GMT

At Dallas

Argentina vs. Bulgaria, 2:35 GMT

GROUP D

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Ireland	1	0	0	1	0	3
Norway	1	0	0	1	0	3
Italy	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mexico	0	1	0	1	0	1

Saturday, June 18

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Ireland 1, Italy 0

Sunday, June 19

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Norway 1, Mexico 0

Thursday, June 23

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Italy vs. Norway, 2:05 GMT

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Italy vs. Mexico, 1:35 GMT

GROUP E

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	0	0	1	0	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	1	0	1	0	1

Sunday, June 19

At Fort Worth, Texas

Belgium 1, Morocco 0

Monday, June 20

At Fort Worth, Texas

Netherlands vs. South Africa, 2:35 GMT

Saturday, June 25

At Fort Worth, Texas

Belgium vs. Netherlands, 1:35 GMT

At East Rutherford, N.J.

South Africa vs. Morocco, 1:35 GMT

Horizons Expand for Romanians

By Jay Privman

New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Such was the nature of soccer in Romania in the 1980s that Gheorghe Hagi, the country's best player, never had reason to expand the scope of his game.

Hagi found himself on teams owned by the country's dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, and his son, Valentin, and the Ceausescu teams had an uncanny ability to win matches in the most extreme of circumstances.

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Lessons in America: Mysterious Ways Of the Soccer World

WASHINGTON — World Cup USA 94 is already a profound new experience. Never before had this observer seen fans taken from a stadium to be hoisted down by volunteers of the so-called "Disaster Services."

This is no anti-hooligan measure. After perspiring alongside the first 200,000 people visiting hot-house stadiums of Chicago, New York and Washington, I have witnessed nothing remotely anti-social.



Rob Hughes

But as America sizzles, bodies rather than passions overheat. First aiders apply the basic cure afforded to horses at the Barcelona Olympic Games, turning water sprinklers on the suffering. We are all in this together. A common pool of sweat is shared by performers and fans. In New Jersey on Saturday, some 40 spectators were overcome by the high temperature; afterward Tommy Coyne, who ran until he dropped in the Irish attack, collapsed on the team bus as it left Giants Stadium.

Coyne will be fine. He has the elixir of Ireland's first victory ever over Italy to lift his soul. Coyne, previously unknown outside Scotland, where he plays, symbolized the essence of a sport in which willpower communicates itself between those who perform and those who urge them on.

Indeed, authority might learn from what is happening. FIFA has ruled that water bottles must not be tossed to the players on the field; the police are fleeing spectators for plastic water containers at the entrance gates.

"Attention!" bawled a uniformed officer as the crowd inched its way up a narrow bridge outside Soldier Field in Chicago on Friday. "No flag poles, no water bottles, no camcorders allowed in the stadium!"

He had a soulless persona. Not once did this cop say please. He was passing on an order, and I doubt he had the slightest awareness of the joy, the sense of expectation of so many people, from so many nations, approaching his bridge.

Hell, the guy was just doing his job. America set out to stamp on hooliganism at the source, and 24 hours later, the New York police were almost as athletic as the players in tackling to the ground two or three fanatics whose euphoria carried them onto the field after Ireland's triumph.

Jack Charlton, the manager-messiah of the Irish national team, had asked the cops to go easy on the invaders. "I know the police were doing their job," commented Charlton. "I just tried to ask if they could do it in a less brutal way. Nobody was looking to assassinate anybody."

The irony is that this is a unique experiment, an effort to take the global game into a land where most inhabitants have managed until now to get by without knowing what soccer does to rouse the feelings of more nations than there are in the United Nations.

A monthlong tournament will convert a tiny minority. But already a curious shift is taking place.

In Soldier Field, Chicago, the Germany-Bolivia match was almost a sideshow.

First Diana Ross sang. Then the nations marched. Then President Bill Clinton read out that soccer is a lingua franca, and another president, Joao Havelange of FIFA, presumably declared the 15th World Cup open.

Havelange in his aging arrogance insulted everyone present. He spoke in something between his native Portuguese, Spanish and a hint of French. Not one word, not a syllable that the vast majority in the stadium, or the television viewers might comprehend. Not an attempt, as a gesture of goodwill, to speak the host's language.

And of course, no translation.

For the rest of us, it was a learning process. The opening ceremony, the sales of tickets to corporate America, the lure to be in on the first World Cup game in the States lured thousands who had never been at a game before.

They taught us the magnitude of taking soccer to America. We quickly learned how alien it is to the culture of U.S. sports. Soccer moves continuously; its appeal is in the movement, in the wiles and the cunning, the stamina and the strategy, that engages mind and body over two 45-minute sessions.

Germany is a team of industry, of teutonic application of technique and physical power. Bolivia is a World Cup novice, a team physically smaller, players trying to overcome their fear of the occasion and guided by instincts of the distinctly Latin game.

Germany prevailed. A solitary goal from Jürgen Klinsmann did the trick. But the American attention wavered. Scores of spectators took their own time-outs, leaving their seats for popcorn, for drinks, for a chat in the isles.

But on Saturday and Sunday different crowds were in play. Giants Stadium was overwhelmed by Irish fervor, by folks born of immigrant Irish stock who in their tricolor uniforms and their willingness to pay \$400 to scalpers for a \$40 ticket, outnumbered the Italian supporters 4 to 1.

Small wonder that Italy wilted under combined pressure from the heat, the running and the noise generated by a small, proud nation chasing history.

In Washington, the opposite. The Mexicans couldn't intimidate the Norwegian team. Their players seemed, after 70 minutes or so, to have used the heat and the ball to sap the effort of Norway but, six minutes from time, Kjell Rekdal, a substitute whose limbs and lungs were fresh, swooped to score.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



Cameroon's Francois Omam Biyick (7) putting the ball past Thomas Ravelli, the Swedish goalkeeper, to score his team's second goal.

Norwegians Stun Mexico, 1-0, With a Late Goal

By Lawrie Millin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Norway made its first World Cup appearance in 56 years a memorable one, defeating Mexico, 1-0, in the festive cauldron of RFK Stadium.

Mexican fans may have outnumbered Norwegian supporters in the crowd of more than 52,000, and certainly outnumbered them, but it was the Norwegians who had something to sing about at the end Sunday. And sing they did — whole sections remained in the stadium after the game, flapping flags and waving to the players, who returned for a victory lap.

Late in the game, as players from both sides struggled to make their legs keep working in the heat, Kjell Rekdal came on as a substitute for Norway with about 12 minutes left. Six minutes later, it was he who sprinted for a loose ball in the penalty area and scored the winning goal.

On the winning sequence, Jan Age Fjortoft, one of Norway's many hard-running, hard-tackling midfielders, received the ball in his lap near the area, and, as he juggled to control it, was tripped by a Mexican defender. The ball ran on into the right side of the penalty area, with Rekdal and Claudio Suarez racing for it.

Rekdal had the edge and, with Suarez on his left, used his right foot to power a hard, low shot to the far left corner. The goalie, Jorge Campos, brave in combat with the taller Norwegians, flung himself at this low ball but was a millisecond too late.

But Mexico was not quite finished. Throughout the match it had had trouble finding ways to pierce the hulkish Norwegian defense; after Rekdal's goal, the Mexicans threw all but two men

forward, trying even harder to find a way.

And with the clock at the 90-minute mark, and the end of the game as near as whatever injury time was left on the referee's watch, Mexico nearly scored.

Jesus Ramon Ramirez, stalwart on defense throughout, plunged forward on the left side and got off a wicked shot, hit the ground a foot or so in front of the goal line, bounced straight up in the air — and Luis Alves slammed into it with a header that seemed destined for the net, until Henning Berg struck out his foot and deflected it.

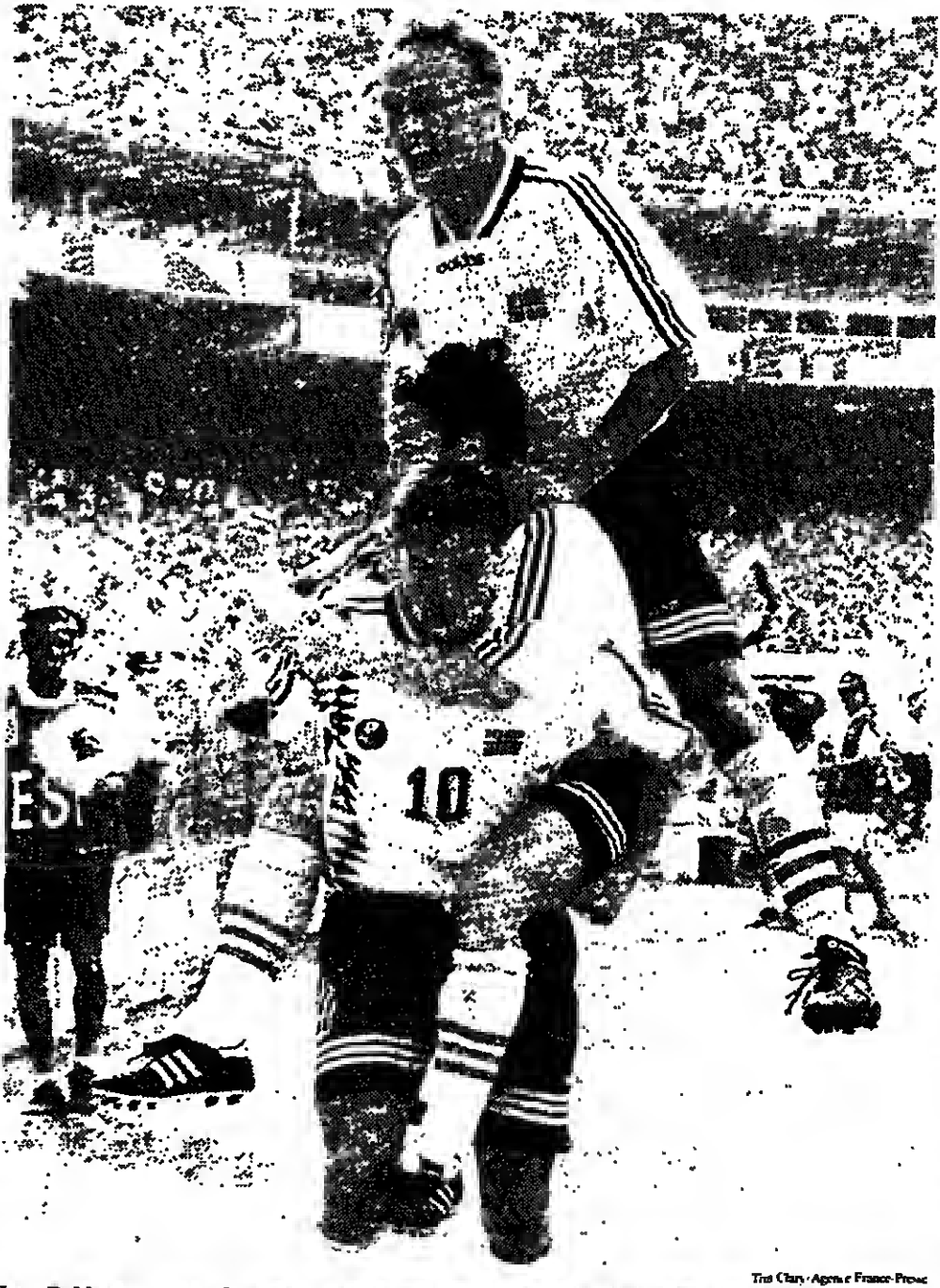
"I thought we lost 2 points there at the end," said Egil Olsen, Norway's coach, meaning the three points teams get for winning, in contrast to one point for a tie. "Sometimes we are lucky. At that moment we were very, very lucky."

Norway could argue it had been unlucky earlier. Twice in the first half, the Norwegians appeared to have scored, only to find that the referee had blown his whistle first.

On a Norway throw-in that sailed all the way to the goal mouth, Campos gathered the ball in against his stomach, and Erik Mykland leaped with a high foot and knocked it out of his arms into the net.

Soon after, in the 28th minute, Jostein Flo vaulted into the air with Campos for a ball and headed it to the right side, where a teammate headed it in. But the referee, Puhl Sandor of Hungary, had whistled the play dead, saying Flo had fouled Campos in the air.

"He was whistling too often against Flo, who was going up in the air and winning balls," said Lars Bohinen, a midfielder teammate. "That second one was no free kick. Flo was first to the ball."



Lars Bohinen, top, and Oyvind Leonhardsen being carried by Kjell Rekdal, who scored the winner.

Swedes Salvage A Draw, 2-2, With Cameroon

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The Swedes hate losing World Cup games, 2-1. In their first game of the World Cup finals, they were just 16 minutes away from a fourth straight heart-breaking setback by that dreadful score.

But the striker Martin Dahlin's 75th-minute goal salvaged a 2-2 draw in the Group B opener against Cameroon. It was Sweden's first point in the World Cup finals since a 1-1 tie with Brazil in Argentina in 1978.

"In the last World Cup I was young and I was injured and not in form, so it was a big disappointment," Dahlin said. "And now I have scored my first World Cup goal, so I'm very, very happy."

"One point is O.K. for us. We still have the chance to reach the second round."

Dahlin's goal came after Henrik Larsson, who came in

for Jesper Blomqvist in mid-field just 14 minutes earlier, hit the crossbar with a powerful right-foot drive from 100 feet (30 meters) out. Dahlin chested the ball down and beat the goalkeeper Joseph-Antoine Bell with a left-foot shot.

Roger Ljung, a defender, gave Sweden the lead with a header in the seventh minute. David Embé tied it with a controversial goal in the 31st and Francois Omam Biyick, the other Cameroon striker, made it 2-1 early in the second half.

"It was a match of changing fortunes and shifting situations in extremes," said Cameroon's coach, Henri Michel. "In the closing minutes, my team lost the concentration."

Dahlin was Sweden's goal-scoring hero in the qualifying phase with seven goals, but he went scoreless in his last four exhibitions going into the World Cup. And he struggled early in the game against a tough Cameroon defense.

The heat (30 degrees centigrade, 86 Fahrenheit) also was a negative factor early on for the Swedes, who practiced a week in much cooler weather in San Diego before coming to Los Angeles five days ago.

"The first 20 minutes were terrible," Dahlin said. "It was very, very tough. I felt it in my legs. It was hard to run. It took a long time to adjust to the heat."

It took the Cameroonians only 21 seconds to create the first dangerous chance in the game, a shot that Sweden's goalkeeper, Thomas Ravelli, had some problems with because he was facing the sun.

Ljung, who played every minute in all 10 qualifiers, scored his first World Cup goal as he rose high to beat Bell with a close-range header near the far post after a free kick taken by Jonas Thern.

Embe tied it with a goal that was as much fluke as controversial. It came after defender Patrik Andersson failed to clear the ball inside the penalty area.

Marc Vivien Foe, Cameroon's offensive threat, blocked Andersson's attempted clearance, got a lucky bounce and then had a clear path to the goal before passing to the unmarked Embe.

The Peruvian referee, Alberto Tejada Noriega, first made the offside call, but then changed his mind.

"It was a very strange behavior by the referee," Coach Tommy Svensson said. "First he whistled for offside himself without looking at the linesman. Then he talked it over with the linesman, asking him about his opinion. I couldn't see if it was offside or not. But the referee's action was strange."

Omam Biyick, who was Cameroon's top player along with the veteran Roger Milla four years ago in Italy when the "Indomitable Lions" became the first African team to reach the quarterfinals in World Cup history, made it 2-1 just one minute into the second half.

U.S. Bad Boy Makes Good After '90 Expulsion, Wynalda Emerges as a Leader

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

PONTIAC, Michigan — The three Americans stood over the ball, deciding which one would take the free kick. Tab Ramos decided that the cannons in his legs were just out of range at 28 yards. John Harkes volunteered. Ramos suggested Eric Wynalda.

"I think it was the right decision," Ramos said.

Despite an allergic reaction that had left him feeling raw and weak, Wynalda stepped up to the ball and curved a brilliant free kick into the upper left corner of the net just before halftime, giving the United States a 1-1 draw with Switzerland in its World Cup opener Sunday at the Pontiac Silverdome.

"It definitely was the best goal of my life," Wynalda said later, explaining that he apparently had suffered an allergic reaction to something he ate. "You really have to hit that shot perfectly for it to work, and that's what happened."

In the 59th minute, feeling enervated, Wynalda left the game at forward and later, displaying red, swollen hands, said, "I don't feel like a bad boy of roses."

Naturally, Wynalda would have preferred to break out into celebration, not into hives, but he could feel satisfied Saturday, unlike he did after his previous World Cup opener.

In Italy, in 1990, Wynalda was given a red card and ejected in the 52d minute for losing his composure as the United States saw its World Cup hopes dissolve in a devastating 5-1 loss to Czechoslovakia.

Now 25, having ripened his skills and his self-control in Germany's Bundesliga, Wynalda has emerged as a leader of the American team, with his ambitious dribbling, creative passing and capable scoring. His teammates can now count on him to produce goals, not temper tantrums.

"I don't think about it anymore," Wynalda

said of his ejection in 1990. "A lot of us went into the game thinking we were going to war, and that was wrong."

A Czech player, Lubomir Moravcik, had been furiously stepping on Wynalda's feet with his cleats, trying to unnerve the young American forward. It worked.

The U.S. team was inexperienced in the ways of international soccer, not having played in a World Cup for 40 years. Just after halftime, Wynalda retaliated with a Vesuvian eruption, shoving Moravcik and drawing a red card, which meant automatic expulsion.

"I definitely deserved it," Wynalda said of his ejection. "It's part of the learning process. I was frustrated; I reacted."

Bora Milutinovic, the Serb who now coaches the United States, has tried to loosen up Wynalda, telling him that he is going to a party, not a war, in this World Cup.

"I was the youngest player in the World Cup last time, and there was a great deal of pressure for us to prove something," Wynalda said. "I approach the game a little different now. I try to turn negative energy into positive."

"When things don't go your way, Bora says don't worry, the next play is the most important play. Those are words to live by for me. I've come to the conclusion that Bora knows everything; I don't question him."

But it took some time for Wynalda to convert to the gospel according to Bora.

"In 1990, I wasn't a professional. Now I am," he said.

Wynalda knows that he will never quite live down his first World Cup game. Two years ago, he said, he got a call in Germany from a friend in Florida. The friend had been playing Trivial Pursuit. Wynalda said, and a question about soccer had come up: Which American was ejected against Czechoslovakia in the 1990 World Cup?

"He won because he knew the answer to that question," Wynalda said. "I hung up on him."

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

In Brussels, violent clashes erupted between the police, Belgian fans and Moroccan immigrants after Belgium's 1-0 victory over Morocco on Sunday.

Shots were fired during a brawl Sunday night in the eastern city of Verviers, leaving one young immigrant with minor gunshot wounds.

A policeman was also wounded there as 200 to 300 Belgian and Moroccan soccer supporters fought, according to local newspaper reports. Fighting was also reported in Brussels and Antwerp.

In southern Bangladesh, irate soccer fans ransacked three power stations after television went blank during the match between the United States and Switzerland.

Two employees were injured when about 100 residents attacked a power plant in Patuakhali, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of the capital, Dhaka.

About 200 people smashed the windows of two electrical stations in nearby Barisal.

The Southern California sun proved to be more of a menace than soccer hooligans at the first World Cup game at the Rose Bowl.

The police said 55 people were treated for heat exhaustion during Saturday's game, when 92,000 fans crammed into the stadium to watch Romania defeat Colombia, 3-1.

The temperature reached 88 Fahrenheit (31 centigrade) in Pasadena, according to the National Weather Service.

China put the brakes on World Cup fever Monday, ask-

ing soccer fans to turn the volume lower on their television sets and desist from shouting "Goal!" late at night.

China didn't qualify for the event, but that hasn't stopped millions of Chinese fans from staying up in watch the matches live on state-run television.

But the Communist-run People's Daily newspaper asked soccer fans who were turning the midnight oil to remember their neighbors and keep the noise down.

Spain will appeal the two-match ban imposed on its captain, Miguel Angel Nadal, after he was ejected in the 2-2 draw with South Korea on Friday.

Nadal was shown the red card by the referee, Peter Mikkelsen, early in the game after flooring a South Korean forward on the edge of the penalty area.

A red card normally entails a one-game suspension. FIFA, soccer's governing body, extended that to two Sunday for Nadal and Bolivia's Marco Etcheverry in a new crackdown on rough play.

Javier Clemente, who coaches the Spanish team, said he thought the two-match ban was ridiculous for a minor foul.

A team wearing red or orange will win the World Cup final by beating opponents linked to a man in long robes and a funny hat.

So says Fran Baskerville, professional ghost-buster, missing person tracker, clairvoyant, and "Singing Psychic."

The prediction should please supporters of the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Norway, Morocco and Russia. (Reuters, AP)

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White House Telltales

on his life and work, to open Jan. 20 in Rome, then travel abroad.

what everybody thinks of everybody else in the White House?"

"At first it didn't bother him, but lately he's worried because

Woodward is not returning his calls."

Out of Hibernation, a Palace of Zoology

emerged — the first of three main sections, or acts, as Allio prefers to call them.

Next is a section on the evolution of life on land and in the sky — all creatures bright and beautiful,



anniversary, was enriched by the profusion of exhibits brought back by French explorers and sea captains throughout the 19th century.

neath the garden are three stories of reserve collections containing thousands of stuffed animals, in addition to the 5,000 live animals in the zoological collections.

**INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFIED**

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Asia		Total		Tomorrow	
	HF	CF	W	HF	CF
Bangkok	26,620	35,672	1	33,991	38,770
Beijing	33,102	37,578	4	33,102	37,578
Hong Kong	29,844	33,070	0	33,991	35,770
Manila	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Seoul	33,102	37,578	4	33,102	37,578
Singapore	29,844	33,070	0	33,991	35,770
Taipei	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Tokyo	29,844	33,070	0	33,991	35,770
Yokohama	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Africa					
Algeria	27,690	19,586	0	27,690	21,700
Cairo	12,573	33,507	3	18,762	31,438
Geneva	27,690	19,586	0	27,690	21,700
London	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Los Angeles	29,844	33,070	0	33,991	35,770
Madrid	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Munich	29,844	33,070	0	33,991	35,770
Nuremberg	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Paris	29,844	33,070	0	33,991	35,770
Vienna	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
North America					
Anchorage	17,462	13,263	0	19,888	12,563
Atlanta	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Boston	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Chicago	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Denver	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Detroit	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Houston	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Los Angeles	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Memphis	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Miami	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Minneapolis	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
New York	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Oakland	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Phoenix	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Portland	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
San Francisco	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Seattle	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Tampa	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Toronto	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770
Vancouver	33,991	34,776	1	33,991	35,770

ACROSS 26 Stress on Tuesday

Coming-of-age
period
Snell
Consumed
— the "Roof"
(1793)
It's good for the
long haul
Actress Massey
Helsinki
Hotel
Housekeeper
Pauper's cry
Old teller
Gumbe pig
Impertinent
Obeyes
House slipper
Lincoln and
Vigoda
Dog command
Head of Abu
Dhabi
Shipped
Ungrateful, as
a receiver
Reagan Attorney
General
Like a
cunmudgeon
Mata —
Bridge
declaration

47 Swizzles
67 Provide
diversesamen
50 Soviet spy
Rudolf

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People by lasty jargon

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or language barriers.**



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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-581-0111	Italy*	172-1111	Brazil	000-8010
China, PRC**	10811	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	00A-0512
Guam	DL8-872	Uzbekistan*	84-196	Columbia	980-11-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	119
India*	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4286	Ecuador	114
Indonesia*	001-801-10	Malta*	0800-890-110	El Salvador**	190
Japan*	0039-111	Monaco*	19A-0011	Guatemala*	160
Korea**	009-11	Netherlands*	06-032-9111	Guyana**	165
Korea**	11*	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras**	123
Malaysia*	800-011	Poland**	0410-450-0111	Honduras**	123
New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Mexico***	95-800-462-4300
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4286	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Salpau*	235-2872	Russia* (Moscow)	155-042	Panama	109
Singapore	800-011-1111	Slovakia	00-40-020-0111	Peru*	191
Sri Lanka	+30-430	Spain	900-94-00-11	Suriname	136
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-011	Uruguay	00-040
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	00-155-611	Venezuela**	80-011-131
EUROPE					
Armenia**	84-1111	U.K.	0500-99-0111	CARIBBEAN	
Austria*	022-963-011	Ukraine*	84-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Belgium*	0800-100-10	MIDDLE EAST		Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Bahrain	800-001	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Cyprus*	080-800-0	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	00-420-00111	Israel	177-100-8727	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Denmark*	8001-0010	Kuwait	800-288	Haiti*	00-800-872-2881
Finland*	9800-100-10	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica*	0-800-872-2881
France	19A-0011	Qatar	0800-011-77	Neih. Amst	1-800-872-2881
Germany	0130-0010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	St. Kitts/Nevis	00-800-872-2881
Greece*	00-800-1311	Turkey*	00-800-12277	AFRICA	
Hungary*	00A-800-01111	U.A.E.*	800-121	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0300
Iceland*	999-001	AMERICAS		Gabon*	00A-901
Ireland	1-800-550-000	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Gambia*	00111
		Belize	555	Kenya*	0800-10
		Bolivia*	0-800-1112	Liberia*	797-797
				South Africa	000-99-0123

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